FBIS DAILY REPORT

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REPRESENTATIVES ARRIVE IN MOSCOW FOR CEMA MEETING

Hungary's Marjai Arrives

LD042132 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Jozsef Marjai has arrived in Moscow. The deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers is attending the meeting of the CEMA Executive Committee. He was welcomed at the airport by Nikolay Talyzin, USSR deputy premier, and Faddeyev, CEMA secretary.

CSSR Rohlicek Delegation

LD051305 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation led by Rudolf Rohlicek, Federal Deputy Premier and permanent Czechoslovak representative to CEMA, today left Prague for Moscow by air. The delegation will be taking part in the 107th session of the CEMA Executive Committee.

SEVENTH ROUND OF INF TALKS PREVIEWED BY GDR RADIO

LD061849 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1505 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Today the seventh round of negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the limitation of nuclear weapons in Europe began in Geneva. This round will be decisive for the outcome of the negotiations, it was noted in statements from both sides. Our correspondent in Geneva, Matthias Erich, reports:

[Begin Erich recording] Yuriy Kvitsinskiy, the head of the Soviet delegation received his U.S. counterparty, Paul Nitze, in front of the USSR residence, where the start of the important seventh round took place today. This meeting after the summer break is stimulating a great deal of interest all over Europe since it is here the direction toward detente or confrontation will be taken. The significance of this round of talks in indisputable. This was also pointed out in the statements made by the heads of the delegations when they arrived back here in Geneva. During the weekend, Ambassador Ambassador Kvitsinskiy said the question of whether a successful agreement can be reached to prevent aggravation of the nuclear confrontation, or whether new U.S. nuclear missiles will appear in Westen Europe, which would inevitably lead to countermeasures by the Soviet Union and its allies, will be decided during the coming months.

Much depends on which way things develop, including the future of the negotiations. The Soviet diplomat added that an agreement can still be reached; the opportunity has to be exploited. The U.S. negotiator, Nitze, commented indirectly on these remarks when he said yesterday evening on arrival at Geneva airport that he is flexible with regard to the progress of these negotiations. The prerequsiite is that the Soviet Union approach the decisive questions honestly and seriously.

Yet it has been proven again and again that the Soviet Union has put forth new proposals, indicated a willingness to compromise, has taken up Western demands, in order simply to achieve an agreement acceptable to both sides. That this has not yet happened is clearly a consequence of the destructive U.S. approach to these negotiations. From the very beginning the United States has been blocking quite achievable results through quite unacceptable, exaggerated demands camouflaged as the impressive-sounding concept of the zero option. Of course the Americans knew and know quite well that the Soviet Union will never accept unilateral disarmament, and that is what the Western position amounts to. If positive results are really to be achieved, then above all there must be a fundamental change in this attitude on the part of the United States. The coming weeks will show whether the flexibility spoken of by Nitze is to be understood in this way.

Up to now the United States seems to have used the Geneva talks as a method to bring its alliance partners' acquiescence in the deployment of new nuclear weapons in their countries. For that is apparently NATO's real aim, to bring into Europe a first-strike potential against socialism in the shape of Pershing II and cruise missiles. As is known, the deployment is due to begin even before the end of this year, and that puts the negotiations under serious time pressure. A 6-month delay in beginning deployment as proposed by the Greek Government and as expressed in the frequent demand of counter-negotiate rather than counterarm, has been firmly rejected by NATO. This fosters the suspicion that the United States and NATO are mor concerned with the missiles than with the negotiations that will prevent them.

The Soviet Union, for its part, has done and will in the immediate future do all it can to achieve the breakthrough to a positive outcome after all. Even before this decisive round, it attempted with new proposals to bring movement to the talks on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. If NATO were willing to not deploy cruise missiles, the USSR would reduce its potential to the number of British and French nuclear missiles, and then scrap the superfluous weapons rather than move them to Asia.

The direction toward a negotiated solution has then already been indicated. Now the reaction of the United States will show whether it is ready for an agreement on the basis of balance and equal security for both sides. The political future of Europe greatly depends on it.

ARRIVALS OF CEMA DELEGATES IN MADRID REPORTED

CSSR's Chnoupek

LD061335 Prague CTK in English 1056 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid [no date as received] (CETEKA correspondent) -- "I want to appreciate above all the effort of the Spanish Government for ensuring a successful course and positive end of the Madrid meeting," Czecholslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, who arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Spanish Government, told CETEKA.

Bohuslav Chnoupek will participate in the discussions of foreign ministers of the Helsinki Final Act signatories here on September 7-9.

He expressed the hope that agreement on all questions will be achieved and that the Madrid meeting will be successfully completed. Czechoslovakia agrees with the balanced final document and is willing to fulfill it. The agreement in Madrid will be an important step towards the deepening of the process of detente, not only political but also military, which should be on the agenda of a really historical assembly, due to take place in Stockholm at the beginning of the next year.

Czechoslovakia intends to use the forum in Madrid for repeating the peace proposals of the socialist countries, especially the draft treaty on non-use of military force and preservation of peace relations between the Warsaw Treaty and the NATO states, Bohuslav Chnoupek told CETEKA.

GDR's Fischer

LD062103 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1827 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid 6 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer arrived in Madrid Tuesday at the invitation of the Spanish Government to take part in the meeting of foreign ministers of the states signatory to the Helsinki Final Act. He was welcomed at Barajas Airport by the special representative of the Spanish Government, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs Leocio Gonzalo Puente Ojea.

Speaking to pressmen, Oskar Fischer said that every opportunity must be used to promote detente and peace. The GDR is one of the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act that actively supports the CSCE process. It will do all it can to ensure that the Final Act in their entirety remain the guideline for coexistence in Europe.

SFRY's Mojsov, FRG's Genscher

LD062243 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2138 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Madrid 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov arrived in Madrid this evening. He will take part in the final debate of the CSCE. At the invitation of the Spanish Government he will also participate in the "Ministerial Summit" which will bring together heads of diplomacy of 35 CSCE countries and which will be devoted to the discussion of international problems aimed at reviving the policy of detente.

Lazar Mojsov arrived in Madrid with the head of West German diplomacy Genscher.

Hungary's Varkonyi

LD062243 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Madrid: Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi has arrived in the Spanish capital. Leaders of the diplomatic services of several other countries are already in Madrid to attend the closing session of the CSCE.

Poland's Olszowski

LD062314 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] [no dateline as received] -- On 6 September the Polish foreign minister, Stefan Olszowski, who arrived in Madrid to lead the Polish delegation at the Madrid meeting, made a statement to the PAP correspondent, in which he remarked that the final document, which has virtually been agreed on, opens concrete and more favorable prospects for the development of the European situation.

The preservation of the detente process and its enrichment with new substantive aspects is a victory for the forces of common sense and realism. It is a service to the patient and consistent peaceloving policy of the socialist countries, the head of the Polish delegation said.

We express deep satisfaction over the fact of agreement and the decision to convene in Stockholm in January 1984 a conference on the issue of strengthening trust and security as well as disarmament in Europe.

The forces opposing detente tried in vain on various pretexts, including the use of the situation in Poland, especially the introduction of martial law, to slow down the process of detente. Attempts at interference in our domestic affairs as well as the exploitation of the situation in Poland to aggravate relations between the East and West failed. We did not and will not allow anyone to dictate how we should resolve our own Polish affairs. The development of events in Poland, the progressing normalization of social and economic life has proved the correctness of our arguments.

PLANE INCIDENT: REAGAN 'PROVOKING' TRAGEDY

AU061713 Sofia BTA in English 1652 GMT 6 Sep 83

["A Programmed Provocation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 6 (BTA) (observer Todor Stoyanov) -- In President Reagan's last night speech on the "incident" with the South Korean plane there was a motif sounding with particular cynicism. We are in favour, the President said, of taking steps to prevent a tragedy and not to provoke one.

A beautiful phrase, but the ugliness of the lie is seen through it. Because, as an ever greater number of voices assert from different parts of the globe, the unfortunate flight has been programmed over the ocean to hit political and military goals.

Through passenger planes the U.S. special services organize reconnaissance actions. As can be judged, aircraft of South Korea are also participating in some of the most risky ones.

Is this what the U.S. President calls steps to prevent the tragedy? Or the including of the U.S. "RC-135" reconnaissance aircraft in the foul play?

According to any logic, even the most elementary one, these are steps which do not prevent but, to the contrary, lead to tragedies.

They reveal the features of something shameful for our century, namely the devaluation down to the zero of the value of human life in the name of the goals in the military and propaganda sphere planned across the Atlantic.

The President's tirades about the value of human life are intended for the naive. They, together with the fabricated accusations against Moscow, aim at heightening the anti-Soviet hysterics ever more.

This, as is known, is in the letter and spirit of the crusade against communism, proclaimed by the President.

The critical point in both politics and medicine is concentrating the efforts on removing the cause of some or other bad condition. This is the only way of preventing tragedies.

In politics Reagan is doing exactly the opposite: He speaks of preventing tragedies but is actually provoking them through his course of confrontation.

DOYNOV MEETS INDIAN OFFICIALS IN DELHI

AU021857 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Delhi, September 2 (BTA Corr) -- Today Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association, was received by Mr Mohammad Hidayatullah, India's vice-president; by Mr Balram Jakhar, speaker of the House of the People; had meetings with the ministers of energetics, defence, trade, finance and the chairman of the organization of India's tradesmen and factory-owners.

The bilateral talks on concrete questions related to the economic cooperation began. They are attended on Bulgarian side by Mr Belcho Belchev, minister of finance, by deputy-ministers of foreign trade, mechanical engineering and electronics, by deputy-chairmen of the Central Council of the National Agrarian Union, directors general of foreign trade organizations.

The talks are proceeding in a business and friendly atmosphere, with the two parties' wish to increase trade, to extend the joint ventures' activity, to diversify the joint production, to strengthen the already existing good and mutually advantageous economic relations.

Received By Gandhi

AU061316 Sofia BTA in English 1113 GMT 6 Sep 83

["Strengthening Bulgaro-Indian relations" -- BTA Headline]

[Text] Delhi, Sept 6 (BTA) -- The prime minister of India and chairman of the Indian National Congress (I), Mrs Indira Gandhi, received the member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association, Mr Ognyan Doynov, who is in India at the head of a big economic delegation. He was received also by the president of the country, Mr Singh.

Mr Ognyan Doynov has delivered a verbal message to the Indian leader from Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council. She thanked for the message and expressed wish for further development of Indian-Bulgarian friendship.

In the conversations of Mr Ognyan Doynov with Indian leaders views were exchanged on the state of bilateral ties and on the chances for their further strengthening and diversification in the economic sphere.

FOREIGN MINISTER MLADENOV DEPARTS FOR MADRID

AU061532 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] On 6 September Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, departed for Madrid where he will take part in the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the countries participating in the Madrid meeting on European security and cooperation.

SRV OFFICIALS GREETED ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU051435 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 2 Sep 83 pp 1, 2

[Excerpt] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee secretary general and chairman of the State Council, and Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, have sent the following message to Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee, Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the SRV and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Bulgarian people, and on our personal behalf we send the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the SRV Government and State Council, the fraternal Vietnamese people, and you, dear comrades, most cordial greetings on the SRV national holiday.

REACTION TO, COMMENTARY ON KOREAN PLANE INCIDENT

Kovarik Commentary

AU061200 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 83 p 6

[Jan Kovarik commentary in the "We Comment" column: "Transparent Hysteria"]

[Text] The event that occurred on the night of 31 August-1 September in the Far East -- namely, the disappearance of a South Korean airplane and the death of the people on board -- was taken up by Washington with remarkable agility for fanning a new anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria of monstrous proportions. American figures hastened to make a number of statements, declarations, and threats which are teeming with hateful, gross, and egregious expressions and accusations levelled against the Soviet Union.

None other than President Reagan came out to head this campaign. Dramatically and with the usual theatrical gestures, he interrupted his vacation in California, allegedly to be able to "personally" direct actions that cannot be called anthing but cold-war actions. In his slanderous sallies he began insinuating to the public questions like "can there be a framework of legitimate mutual negotiations with the Soviet Union?" Or "what can be said about Soviet trustworthiness?". And so forth. Undisputably, these questions are in fact born from the essence of Reagan's course, which is striving to aggravate, and not ease, international tension.

In its reports on the event, the Soviet TASS agency pointed out, clearly and in a timely way, the gross violation of Soviet airspace by an unidentified aircraft, which flew 500 km (!) deep inside Soviet territory; it had no navigation lights, it did not react to the radio signals of Soviet air traffic control [dispecerske sluzby], and it also did not try to establish contact with it on its own. The aircraft even ignored the warning light signals of Soviet military aircraft and their attempts to establish contact, as well as their standard international signals for directing it to the nearest airport.

American aircraft have violated the Soviet borders in the area in question time and again; the espionage flights of American AWACS-system airplanes are a known fact. The South Korean airplane, which, as is now being confirmed, was in contact with American and Japanese air traffic controllers the whole time, and the flight of which was even followed by the CIA deep into Soviet territory, left Soviet territory only after a more than 2-hour flight! In the area of the Sea of Japan it disappeared from the screens of Soviet and Japanese radar. As follows from press agency reports, the people on board this plane -- mostly U.S. and South Korean citizens -- have perished. One cannot but express regret over the victims. Naturally, one also cannot but ask about who bears the responsibility for these lives.

The Soviet leading circles, which have expressed regret over the victims, were justified in resolutely condemning those who, consciously or unconsciously, or as a result of culpable negligence, have let these people die; and who are now striving to misuse this event for provocative, dishonest political goals.

The way President Reagan reacted is extremely significant. Although he certainly was informed in detail about the course of the entire event by the American intelligence service, he did not shy away from making declarations which are meant to cast doubt on the Soviet Union's trustworthiness or to completely distort Soviet foreign policy and, last but not least, question the Soviet side's sincerity in endeavors for improving the current international situation.

If the top U.S. representative resorts to such things as casting general doubt on talks with the Soviet Union, then this must be regarded as a failure to grasp the basic fact of the present world -- the vital interest of all nations, which also includes the Americans, in averting a confrontation in an era of nuclear weapons.

Now the United States has even included in its provocative script the abuse of the UN Security Council. In this context it is also almost incomprehensible with what ease and willingness certain Western states have let themselves be dragged into this anti-Soviet campaign without safeguarding themselves by acquiring their own information about what really happened. The consequences of the slanderous campaign, now unleashed by the U.S. Government, are also directed against the U.S. Government's own interests, since there cannot be the least doubt at what its creators and inspirers are aiming it: at a further cooling off of the international atmosphere; at blocking, or at least hampering, the international negotiations; and at establishing conditions which would enable the United States to harness Western Europe, without any great problems, with the yoke of the new first-strike nuclear missiles.

The first commentaries of those who want, and are able, to reflect about the entire event realistically and unemotionally show that, according to the U.S. plan, the world is to be cast back into the years of cold war and that Washington is not loath to abuse each and every opportunity for this, including provocations with gross violations of a foreign state's sovereign territory [vysotna uzemi]. While respecting all the facts available to date, everybody must wonder how an airplane, equipped with the most modern navigation means, can "erroneously" deviate 500 km from its route, remain on this route for 2 hours, and not react to any signals. Can one explain this as anything but a deliberate violation of international law in the interests of somebody, who is concerned not with "humanism," but with a gamble? Who is served by such gambling is quite clear. This can be judged from Washington's official reaction.

The transparent hysteria released in the interests of slandering the Soviet Union is undoubtedly backed by other immediate reasons. Certain forces in the United States are alarmed at the gleam of a possible improvement of the situation in Europe, as manifested at the Madrid meeting of the 35 states that had signed the Final Act. These circles also find it extremely unpleasant that the world peace movement is on the upsurge, above all the peace forces in those countries where the American offensive missiles are to be installed. That is why the NATO staffs are feverishly drawing up psychological operations for disorienting, mollifying, and weakening these peace forces.

This is not the first time that the world can witness President Reagan's extreme reactions, which place international relations on the verge of a breakdown. It is sufficient to recall 13 December 1981 and the official reaction of the White House and the NATO Pact to the decisive step taken by the Polish Government, which declared a state of emergency in the country. Other countries, too, have their own experience with the precipitate, irresponsible ways of the present American President.

We can all recall, above all, Reagan's London statement of last June, when he officially launched his appeal for a crusade against communism and for the "liquidation" of socialism.

All this is in line with one central script intended to deceive the world public. In its consequences, this script is counting on the world being confronted by the fact of a nuclear war, for which the United States and the NATO are now feverishly preparing themselves. That is why socialism, and above all the Soviet Union, are to be presented to the world public as the "cause of all evil," as Reagan said.

With the aid of a broadly organized campaign, coordinated by the American espionage services, the world is to be subordinated to Washington's opinion that the United States can proclaim any area on our planet its "sphere of interest," in which everything is permitted to it, including gambling with people's lives, with understanding among the nations, and -- last, but not least -- with peace. This dangerous smugness, this threatening self-appointedness and bartering with peace, should be strung on the pillory of history.

CIA Blamed for Incident

LD062053 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] U.S. President Reagan delivered on radio and television last night a slanderous speech imbued with pathological anticommunism and containing mendacious concoctions about the Soviet Union in connection with the case involving a South Korean aircraft that had penetrated deep into Soviet airspace. He heaped a torrent of crude abuse and slander on the Soviet Union. However, he failed to answer any of a number of specific questions being asked by the world public: Why did the intruder refuse to answer radio signals transmitted from a Soviet fighter plane when he was in contact with the control tower in Tokyo? Why did this aircraft find itself over Kamchatka immediately over a Soviet naval base at all?

These and other questions are being asked in a tense situation which is now prevailing in the world when the real danger of a war is so great that peace appears sometimes to be a lucky exception, as Genrikh Borovik said on Soviet television last night.

We cannot expect answers to these questions from American representatives because they tell the public merely what they think appropriate. They are refusing, for instance, to publicize the reasons -- and President Reagan also failed to do so in his latest speech -- why they did nothing to correct the erroneous course of the aircraft when they had a perfect knowledge of everything happening. After all, as they themselves acknowledged, their RC-135 spy plane had been moving parallel to the course flown by the South Korean aircraft. In any case, seven flights by American reconnaissance aircraft of the same type had been recorded in this area on the eve of the incident. It is necessary to point out that they were manufactured by the same company and have similar design features to the Boeing-747.

The increasing number of facts carried hourly by world agencies shows that the White House failed to lift a finger to resolve the situation because what was involved was a deliberate provocation, a previously prepared and coordinated action. The purpose of this provocation was to prevent arms limitation from being achieved, to jeopardize the talks in Madrid, to unleash a new round of the feverish arms build-up and, last, but not least, to win decisive points in the psychological warfare waged against the socialist countries.

The American President is now hypocritically voicing his indignation, as always when his intentions emerge in their true light, whether they be in Central America, Chad, Southeast Asia, or anywhere else in the world. The White House, in its arrogance, regards the whole world as the sphere of its interests. When we therefore reflect on this exceptional provocation, then we come to a conclusion that it took place in accordance with a previously prepared scenario, reckoning with all variations.

The one who prepared it gambled with the lives of many people. They were the further victims of the cold war (?being fanned) both by words and deeds by the American CIA.

LEADERS' NATIONAL DAY MESSAGE TO VIETNAM

AU061126 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Sep 83 p 1

[Greetings telegram from Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomic Strougal to Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Troung Chinh, chairman of the SRV Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, on the occasion of SRV national day]

[Text] Prague, 1 Sep (CTK) — Dear Comrades, on the occasion of the SRV national day -- the 38th anniversary of the proclamation of the country's independence -- we send you, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV], and the SRV Government and people warm comradely greetings and cordial congratulations in the name of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the Czechoslovak people, and in our own names.

We in the CSSR highly regard the results achieved by the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the CPV and in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community, since the victory of the August Revolution and the proclamation of Vietnam's independence in 1945 in the struggle against imperialism, for the freedom and unification of their homeland, and in building a socialist society in the country. We follow with sincere interest the efforts of the Vietnamese working people in implementing the line of the 5th party congress in developing industry, agriculture, and other sectors of the national economy and life of the Vietnamese society.

The active foreign policy of the SRV contributes to the joint struggle of the forces of peace, national liberation, and progress. Together with the People's Democratic Republic of Kampuchea and the Lao People's Democratic Republic, it consistently strives to promote confidence, stability, and the development of equal and mutually advantageous cooperation in Southeast Asia and to achieve lasting peace and progress in the world. The proposals made by the Indochinese countries at their summit conference in February this year, which are fully supported by the Czechoslovak people and the progressive world public, represent a significant contribution in this respect.

We are happy to note that relations of Czechoslovak-Vietnamese friendship and fruitful, all-round cooperation are successfully developing between our fraternal parties and countries and between the Czechoslovak and Vietnamese people. We are convinced that these relations will continue to develop futher in the spirit of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the CSSR and the SRV of 1980, in the interest of the common goals of our socialist states and their people. On this important day, we wish you, dear comrades, and all Vietnamese people, firmly rallied around the CPV, fresh successes in building, defending, and achieving the upsurge of your socialist country.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR'S REMARKS ON CSSR CHALLENGED

AU061341 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Sep 83 p 7

[Bedrich Zagar commentary in the "On the Margin" column: "Complexes From the Past, or Mandatory Tribute?"]

[Text] Alfred Sinowatz, Austrian federal chancellor, dealt in a recent interview to the Austrian newspaper KURIER with Austria's foreign-political course.

He stressed the significance of neutrality for the needs of the Austrian people and said in this context that he wants to devote particular attention to relations with the neighboring countries, and that his first official visits will lead him there. When mentioning Czechoslovakia, he somehow became perplexed [dostal se do rozpaku] and limited himself to a mere "effort to improve mutual relations," since -- allegedly -- Czechoslovakia is a "child which worries its parents."

It is not known whom Sinowatz had in mind when speaking of "parents"; in any case, his statement sounded supercilious and nonsensical. In fact, in this statement Sinowatz merely confirmed that certain people in Austria are incapable of getting rid of the complex left from the Habsburg-monarchist past and retain the positions of tutorship. Or does Sinowatz see the "worries" in the fact that Czechoslovakia has chosen a different path, a socialist path, one contrary to Austria's capitalist path? Nobody has any "worries" about Czechoslovakia, and Sinowatz need not have them, either -- in the same way that we have no "worries" about Austria.

Our lasting endeavor is to develop the best possible neighborly relations with Austria, and we have heard the same thing to date from the Austrian authorities. Sinowatz's attitude expressed in the interview was surprising, to say the least. The top representative of the Austrian Government should not speak about another state -- in the present instance, about neighboring Czechoslovakia -- in a prejudiced and carefree way to such a newspaper as KURIER. He thus casts doubts not only on the firmness of Austria's foreign-political course, but also on its neutrality, of which he said that it corresponds to the needs of the people and of the state. By his statement about Czechoslovakia he has evoked the suspicion that he has thus paid his mandatory tribute to those political circles in the West that dislike Czechoslovakia's firm socialist line and that are striving to undermine it from without -- because otherwise it is difficult to explain the purpose of Sinowatz's words about Czechoslovakia.

AUSTRIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION ARRIVES 5 SEP

Received by Indra

LD052125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] This afternoon, Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly, received the Austrian parliamentary delegation headed by Anton Benya, chairman of the National Council.

He gave primary attention to the current international political situation, stressing that the preservation of peace is the most vital issue today, particularly on the continent of Europe. The tense situation in Europe could be aggravated further if the planned deployment of the new American missiles is carried out. The socialist countries see the only reasonable alternative in negotiations, in an open and constructive dialogue. They are creating prerequisites for it with peace and disarmament proposals, contained, for instance, in the Political Declaration issued by the Warsaw Pact countries. The conclusion of the Madrid conference, which is coming closer, is proof that despite differing views and difficulties during negotiations, rational and balanced conclusions can be reached, said Alois Indra. He expressed appreciation for Austria's positive approach to some international problems. He also reviewed the development of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations.

Anton Benya spoke of the urgent need for peace and singled out the importance of Soviet-American talks in Geneva and of the ongoing talks in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and arms in Central Europe.

Met by Husak

LD061833 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received at Prague Castle today an Austrian parliamentary delegation led by Anton Benya, chairman of the National Council, which is on an official visit to Czechoslovakia.

In a friendly talk Czechoslovak-Austrian relations were assessed and it was noted that they are developing according to the principles of good-neighborly relations and in the spirit of the conclusions of the talks between the highest state representatives in Vienna last year. The two sides agreed on stressing that further deepening of mutually advantageous cooperation and seeking ways to improve it is beneficial to both states and is also a contribution to the efforts to reduce international tension and strengthen trust and security in Europe and in the world.

Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly, and other figures also attended the meeting between Comrade Gustav Husak and the Austrian parliamentary delegation.

HOFFMANN-LED DELEGATION BEGINS TALKS IN TOKYO

LD060453 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2150 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] In Tokyo talks have opened between a delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Trade Union Council, headed by Karel Hoffmann, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Central Trade Union Council, and the leadership of the General Council of Japanese Trade Unions. A unanimity of views has emerged during the talks, especially on the need to intensify the combined effort of trade unionists the world over in the struggle for peace and to avert a nuclear war.

GERLE-LED DELEGATION LEAVES FOR DPRK

LD042205 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] A Czechoslovak party and government delegation led by Ladislav Gerle, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy federal premier, left Prague today to attend the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

SLOVAK YOUTH SEND LETTER ON POPE'S VISIT

AU021543 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 2 Sep 83 p 6

[Unattributed report: "CSSR Catholics Seeking a 'Voice': Slovak Youths' Letter on Pope's Visit to Vienna"]

[Excerpt] A letter from Slovak Catholic youths to the Austrian Catholic youth has just arrived on the eve of the forthcoming Austrian Catholics' Congress, the KATHPRESS agency reports.

Austrian youths are requested in this letter to represent Slovak youth at their meeting with the pope on Saturday, 10 September, in the Vienna stadium. "Tell the Holy Father that the Slovak youth is listening to his words with love, that it is ready to obey him at any cost," the letter says literally.

The Slovak youths' letter constitutes an answer to an "open letter of Austrian Catholic youths to their suffering sisters and brothers in Slovakia," published by the Austrian JA youth magazine. In that letter, solidarity with Slovak youth was displayed and the commitment in favor of persecuted Christians was underscored. This open letter was signed by 6,000 youths. Additional signatures will be collected at the Catholics' Congress; they are to be subsequently handed over to the pope -- if possible.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO SYRIA, CYPRUS -- A delegation of the Czechoslovak cooperatives, led by Jindrich Zahradnik, chairman of the Central Council of Cooperatives, departed on 31 August 1983 for Syria and Cyprus at the invitation of the Syrian and Cypriot cooperative organizations. In Syria and Cyprus the delegation will discuss a further advance of mutual cooperation [Summary] [Prague KUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 83 p 2 AU]

PRAGUE CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS INCREASE -- Last year the Prague citizens submitted 11,071 complaints, reports, and suggestions to the city's National Committee and the national committees and their organizations in various Prague districts; this is 865, that is roughly 3.5 percent more than in 1981. Most complaints concerned the housing fund, transport and communications, supplies, trade, services to the population, public catering, and travel facilities. Other complaints concerned incorrect behavior by the staff of certain institutions, apartment distribution, bureaucracy, environmental protection, and so forth. More than 52 percent of all complaints were found to be justified; most of them concerned environmental protection, the housing fund, transport, and communication maintenance, and only a few concerned apartment distribution. [Summary] [Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 1 Sep 83 p 3 AU]

REPORTAGE ON LEIPZIG FALL FAIR EVENTS

Honecker Attends Concert

LD031858 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1742 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Leipzig, 3 Sep (ADN) -- On Saturday, on the eve of the autumn fair, the city of Leipzig welcomed representatives of well-known trade enterprises and businessmen from all over the world at a festive concert in the new Gewandhaus in Leipzig. The guests at the event gave a warm welcome to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and other members of the party and state leadership. The GDR national anthem marked the start of the festive event.

The mayor of Leipzig, Dr Karl-Heinz Mueller, conveyed greetings from Leipzig to all the guests. Works by Ludwig van Beethoven are included in the concert program, conducted by Kurt Masur.

Vashchenko Leads USSR Delegation

LD031351 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] A USSR government delegation arrived in Leipzig on Saturday morning to attend the Leipzig Fall Fair. It is headed by Trade Minister Grigoriy Vashchenko. The guests were cordially welcomed by ministers Gerhard Briksa and Horst Soelle. It was underlined that the fair will once again demonstrate the high level of cooperation between the two states.

Stoph USSR Delegation Dinner

LD042216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1724 GMT 4 Sep 83

[Text] Leipzig -- On Sunday Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, gave a dinner in honor of the Soviet government delegation headed by G.I. Vashchenko, USSR minister of trade, in the GDR for the Leipzig Fall Fair (4 to 10 September).

On the occasion it was stressed that in view of the policy of boycott and confrontation conducted above all by the most aggressive imperialist circles of the United States, the Leipzig Fair has special significance, and in its way supports the worldwide struggle for averting the danger of war, for safeguarding peace, and for improving the international situation.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the official friendship visit by a party and state delegation from the GDR to the USSR in May introduced a new stage in the fraternal cooperation between the two parties, states, and peoples. In particular, the agreements concluded for deepening economic and scientific-technical relations point to far-reaching prospects for the development of cooperation beneficial to both sides. In this, great importance is attached to the further stable and dynamic development of trade relations.

Willi Stoph expressed his great regard for the diversified, high-quality exhibiton of the USSR, which is again the largest participant among the foreign socialist countries at the fair. The innovative character of the exhibits in the Soviet fair pavillion is particularly impressive. The special exhibition of the Tadzhik SSR and the Volgograd region gives an interesting insight into the economic development of these regions.

Minister Vashchenko expressed his conviction that the Leipzing Fall Fair offers numerous possibilities for personal contacts and good business deals and that it will promote the realization of existing long-term agreements on the development of trade and the economies of the two countries. It should be stressed that many products are the outcome of joint efforts and an expression of socialist economic integration.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES KAUNDA ON REELECTION

LD292344 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1651 GMT 29 Aug 83

[Text] Berlin, 29 Aug (ADN) -- The SED and the United National Independence Party (UNIP) of Zambia, and the governments and peoples of the GDR and Zambia will continue to strengthen and intensify their cooperation to safeguard peace against the threat posed to mankind by a thermonuclear catastrophe. This conviction was expressed by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, in a telegram of congratulations to the president of the UNIP and president of Zambia, Dr Kenneth D. Kaunda, to mark his reelection as president of the party.

The message says: "The UNIP and the people of Zambia as well as all progressive forces and states in southern Africa are conducting a courageous struggle against the policy of aggression and destabilization of the apartheid regime and the imperialist forces that support it. They staunchly support the final elimination of the remnants of colonialism and all forms of racism." The SED and people of the GDR feel closely linked to this struggle.

HONECKER RECEIVES VENEZUELAN CP DELEGATION

LD021513 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1307 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin 2 Sep (ADN) -- The general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, Erich Honecker, received on Friday the secretary general of the Communist Party Central Committee, Jesus Faria, for a talk. At the center of the friendly meeting was an exchange of views on questions of international development, on the policies of both parties, as well as on the development of further cooperation between the SED and the Venezuelan Communist Party. Erich Honecker and Jesus Faria expressed their deep concern in view of the adventurist, peace-endangering confrontation course of imperialism. Currently, the active struggle against stationing of new U.S. death-missiles in Western Europe was a necessity in order to put an end to the arms race and return to a policy of detente. This would simultaneously banish the banger of a nuclear war which would threaten the whole world.

The significant initiative of the USSR for an end to the arms race, on arms limitation and disarmament, just at the proposals of the Prague Declaration of the Warsaw Pact member-states, pointed a realistic and constructive path for the improvement of the international situation.

Both sides condemned the open interference by the United States in the internal affairs of the Central American states and declared their full solidarity with the struggle of the people of Nicaragua for freedom and independence. They praised the efforts of the Contadora Group of states for a political solution to the tension of this region.

Erich Honecker spoke about the SED's domestic and foreign policy and the successful effort by the GDR workers to realize the resolutions of the 10th SED Congress under conditions of increased international problems.

The GDR was consistently continuing its policy for securing peace and for solidarity with the nations struggling for democracy, social justice, and political and economic independence. With cordial words Erich Honecker praised the Venezuelan Communist Party's decades of persistent struggle for the benefit of the Venezuelan people and the national interest.

Jesus Faria reported on the struggle of the Venezuelan Communists to defend the interests of the workers under conditions of heightened capitalist crisis as well as the escalation of the class struggle in the national and the international arena. He spoke of the readiness of Venezuelan Communists to make an active contribution on a national and an international level to the union of all anti-imperialist and peace-loving forces.

It was agreed to continue the proven cooperation in solidarity between the SED and the Venezuelan Communist Party.

Elisabeth de Faria, member of the Venezuelan Communist Party Central Committee, and Guenter Sieber, member of the Central Committee and head of the International Relations Department of the SED Central Committee, took part in the talk, which took place in an atmosphere of agreement and fraternal solidarity.

ITALIAN ANTI-FASCIST GROUP MET BY HONECKER

LD062233 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1529 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Berlin: 3 Sep (ADN) -- General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the GDR State Council Erich Honecker received on Tuesday a delegation of the Italian National Association of Political Refugees and Anti-Fascists [ANPPIA] from Livorno led by its general secretary, Eugenio Faiani, which is visiting the GDR on an information visit.

During the meeting, which took place in the spirit of the traditional friendship between the anti-fascists of the GDR and Italy, the ANPPIA representatives awarded to Erich Honecker the Golden Memorial medal of the association as well as a medal from Livorno dock workers. Erich Honecker, who has been an honorary member of the ANPPIA from Livorno for many years, expressed cordial thanks for these awards.

He gave an assurance that the GDR is firmly resolved to spare no effort to maintain world peace, which is threatened by the most aggressive imperialist circles. It is of vital interest to the peoples of our continent to prevent the planned NATO deployment of new U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons in Western Europe.

The ANPPIA representatives praised the consistent and responsible peace policy of the GDR party and state leadership, which is continuing with honor the legacy of the anti-fascist resistance fighters. At the same time they expressed their full agreement with the most recent peace initiatives of the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact states.

SED Central Committee members Otto Funke, chairman of the central leadership of the GDR Committee of Anti-Fascist Resistance Fighters; Guenter Sieber, head of the Inernational Relations Department of the SED Central Committee; and State Council Secretary Heinz Eichler took part in the meeting.

DEPUTY MINISTER SPEAKS AT PALESTINE CONFERENCE

AU070715 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 83 p 7

[ADN report: "GDR Supports Right to a Palestinian State: Erich Honecker's Greetings to Geneva Conference Conveyed"]

[Excerpt] Geneva (ADN) -- The attitude toward the right of the Palestinian people to form an independent state is the touchstone for the attitude toward the Palestinian issue as a whole. This was underscored on Thursday by GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Gerd Koenig in the general debate at the international UN conference on the Palestine issue which is now taking place in Geneva. The head of the GDR delegation conveyed to the conference greetings of solidarity and best wishes from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

"The GDR people are watching with respect the heroic struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of their only legitimate representative, the PLO, for the assertion of their inalienable national rights," Koenig stated. "The GDR will not slacken in its support for the just cause of the Arab people of Palestine."

Policy of Aggression Threatens World Peace

Koenig stressed that it is understandable that at a time in which the policy of arms drive and confrontation, pursued by the most aggressive imperialist quarters, is becoming more and more vehement, the dangerous developments in the Middle East are deeply alarming the GDR. Open military clashes are again threatening in the region, and they endanger world peace and international security. The GDR delegation head cited as the cause of this fateful development the policy of aggression of the ruling Israeli circles, which are being supported by the United States.

Koenig stated that the GDR endorses the convening of an international Middle East conference with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO.

GERMAN WRITERS' UNIONS STATEMENT ON PEACE DAY

AU021358 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Sep 83 p 1

["Statement of the GDR and FRG Writers' Unions on World Peace Day"]

[Text] "Mankind is now to become accustomed to the criminal idea that it is possible to wage a limited nuclear war -- with new missiles, neutron bombs, cruise missiles and so forth. Contrary to this we state: It is impossible to wage a limited war with nuclear weapons. It would destroy the entire world. It is across all the borders of states and social systems, over all differences of opinion that we are addressing the urgent appeal to those responsible to refrain from the new arms race and to immediately resume negotiations about further disarmament.

"We request the world public not to resign but to endorse peace with increased energy. Let us act jointly to prevent Europe from turning into the battlefield of another world war which would be the last one. Nothing is as important as the preservation of peace."

This appeal was issued 2 and a half years ago.

In the meantime it has been joined by almost all the writers of Europe, from the Faroe Islands to Crete, from Lisbon to Murmansk; none has ever since made it known that he has dissociated himself from this appeal. Even though the negotiations which we had requested have been conducted in the meantime and are to be resumed again soon, a positive outcome is not yet in sight. But the danger of a nuclear war is growing instead, last but not least as a result of the unchanged intentions to begin siting a new generation of missiles nowhere else but on FRG territory. With these nuclear missiles it would be possible for the first time to directly attack targets in the Soviet Union from German soil. Today, on the 44th anniversary of the German attack on Poland, we, the executive boards of the writers unions of the two German states, appeal to all fellow citizens not to slacken in their will for peace and to do all they can to ensure that a war may not again spring from German soil. At the same time we request all colleagues all over Europe to support us in our efforts. The destruction of our entire continent threatens. He who lives here now must oppose any additional armaments.

For the executive board of the GDR writers' union: Hermann Kant, president

For the executive board of FRG writers' union: Bernt Engelmann, chairman

The presidents of the PEN centers in the GDR, Heinz Kamnitzer, and of the FRG, Martin Gregor-Dellin, have associated themselves with this statement on behalf of their leading boards.

BRIEFS

LEIPZIG FAIR NEWS -- An agreement was concluded at the Leipzig Fair today on the delivery of a computer-controlled, flexible production system from the GDR for the Minsk Automobile Works. It is the first installation of this type that the Fritz Heckert Works of Karl-Marx-Stadt will design, produce, and install in Minsk for the USSR. Compared with the prior one, this installation guarantees a considerable increase in labor productivity. This production line introduces the production of a new generation of industrial equipment which will claim a considerable share in the GDR's deliveries to the Soviet Union in the next few years. [Text] [East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 5 Sep 83 DW]

REAGAN'S SPEECH ON AIRLINER INCIDENT EXAMINED

LD062028 Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpts] In his speech yesterday, President Reagan announced anti-Soviet sanctions. Talks on the two countries' trade agreement will not be resumed and other talks are also being postponed. These include talks about the reopening of the American consulate in Kiev and about the Soviet-American cultural exchange agreement. In his 18-minute speech Reagan, naturally, blamed the USSR for the tragedy of the South Korean plane. He attempted to prove that the plane deviated from its route by accident and that it was unaware that it was flying for several hours over one of the most sensitive Soviet security zones.

Let me point out that, according to the military correspondent of THE WASHINGTON POST, with the equipment carried by the Boeing 747 even a deviation of 1.5 km would be unusual, let alone one of 500 km as happened in the case of the South Korean plane. Moreover, Reagan himself has admitted that in the area in question on that night there also appeared an American spy plane which -- and I am adding this myself -- resembles the South Korean passenger airliner even if it is smaller. The American President also referred in an unambiguous way to the fact that he was trying to exploit the case of the South Korean plane in order to influence Congress in a completely different issue, namely, in the congressional voting on the MX missiles.

There can be no doubt that the airplane affair emanates from the whole of American foreign policy, just as any understanding of it requires an examination of the whole of the region. What I have in mind is the U.S. strategy that regards the Pacific as an inland sea of the United States, with the Continent of Asia just happening to be on the other side of that sea. It is on that basis that the U.S. considers itself an Asian power and considers the Pacific its main area of operations.

It is worth looking at the map. The region is full of American bases. However, since the entire Pacific area of operations is directed against the USSR, the most sensitive zone is the upper area of the Pacific, its north-western area, when looked at from the United States. This is precisely the scene of last week's events. Tension has been created there not by the case of the South Korean plane but among other things by the smouldering hotbed of crisis on the Korean peninsula, with the American bases massed in the southern part of the peninsula and the American aircraft that are armed with tactical nuclear weapons.

Then there are the Japanese islands on the other side of the Tsushima Strait, where it is not only Japanese military might -- which is rapidly gaining strength -- that carries with it the potential of causing tension but also the presence of U.S. military bases.

Where was the case of the South Korean plane when Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone -- with full American agreement -- openly mooted the possiblity of a military blockade to isolate the Far Eastern seaboard of the USSR? Even earlier than this, just last year, it was announced that Japan was allowing U.S. F-15s to use the Misawa Air Base. These military aircraft have a large operating range and from that base their area of activity can only be the territory of the USSR.

In other words, there are many antecedents to what Reagan said in introducing his speech yesterday -- to quote him verbatim -- there is one base after another in the Soviet Far East, on Sakhalin and Kamchatka, where the tragedy of the South Korean plane took place. That is, undoubtedly, a fact. Yet, this is what makes the events that happened incomprehensible. All the same, it appears that the facts are being pondered even in Washington, just as the West European partners are also reflecting on this matter, despite the similar statements made by them in the case of the South Korean plane. The concrete consequence of all this will be seen in the resumption of talks in Madrid and Geneva.

BURMESE PRESIDENT'S OFFICIAL VISIT CONTINUES

'Frank' Talks Held

BK061540 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] U San Yu, president and State Council chairman of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, held a meeting in Budapest at 1630 on 5 September and had friendly, cordial, and frank [pwintlin] talks on bilateral relations and other matters of mutual interest with Mr Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic.

Present at the meeting, from the Burmese side, with President U San Yu were Deputy Prime Minister and Defense Minister General Thura Kyaw Htin; Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing; People's Assembly representative from Pegu Division's Shwedaung Township Constituency-II, U Htwe Han [also secretary to the Central Executive Committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party]; Burmese Ambassador to Hungary U Hla Swe; and Director General of the Foreign Ministry's Political Department U Tin Tun. From the Hungarian side accompanying the Hungarian president of the Presidential Council, Mr Pal Losonczi, were Hungarian Foreign Minister Mr Peter Varkonyi, Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Garai, Hungarian Ambassador to Burma Janos Veres, and Director of the Political Department [as heard] Dr Zsigmond Kazmer.

Mr Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of Hungary, held a banquet in honor of the visiting President U San Yu, on 5 September. Both leaders delivered speeches at the banquet.

Attends Concert with Losonczi

LD061952 Budapest MTI in English 1750 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Budapest, September 6 (MTI) -- U. San Yu, president of Burma, and his party, on an official visit in Hungary, accompanied by Robert Garai, Hungarian deputy foreign minister, paid a visit to Szentendre, near Budapest, on Tuesday. The delegation was welcomed by Imre Havasi, deputy chairman of the City Council. and went on to see the picturesque town and the Margaret Kovacs Ceramic Museum. In the evening U. San Yu, his wife and party, accompanied by Pal Losonczi, president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, and his wife, attended the performance of the Hungarian state folk ensemble, in Budapest.

SARLOS-LED DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PYONGYANG

LD062059 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Pyongyang, September 6 (MTI) -- Led by Istvan Sarlos, member of the HSWP CC Political Committee and vice-premier, a Hungarian party and state delegation arrived Tuesday in Pyongyang to attend ceremonies marking the 35th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

SZUROS DEPARTS FOR PORTUGAL AT PCP'S INVITATION

LD061749 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1300 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Matyas Szuros, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has gone to Portugal.

He will have talks in Lisbon with the Portuguese Communist Party and will participate in the festivity of the Portuguese party's central Paper, AVANTE, which will begin in the next few days.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM 'NOT FOR EXPORT, COPYING'

LD061952 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 0900 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Program entitled "What They Say About Us," presented by Gyula Bereczky and Jozsef Szabo -- No Further Identification]

[Excerpts] [Bereczky] Hungarians have a Parisian sense of style and their reverence for money reminds one of the Swiss.

[Szabo] Hungary has acquired the reputation of being a useful partner in a number of Western countries.

[Bereczky] The Western economic recession has hit Hungary hard. However, this does not invalidate the Hungarian reform. On the contrary, the problems have shown the strength of the reform.

[Szabo] Hungarian agriculture has been efficient for a long time and the country is able to feed itself.

[Bereczky] The statements we have just read are from an article published in THE TIMES, under the headline "Why the Hungarian Success Story Is Not for Export." [London THE TIMES, 17 August 83] And now, as is our custom, let us familiarize ourselves with the statements made in THE TIMES article.

In short, as THE TIMES journalist writes, capitalism has arrived in Hungary as a welcome guest. This is not the first time that we have read or heard remarks of this kind over the past decade-and-a-half, that is to say, the period of the new economic mechanism. Yet, we have said on numerous occasions that there is no question of this. Even if there were, capitalism would still not be a welcome guest in our country. What we are dealing with are the introduction and dissemination of sensible management and operational methods in the economy. After all, no one has ever claimed that in socialism there is no need for enterprise earnings or, if you like, profit. No society can make a living out of operating at a loss.

[Szabo] Whether the Hungarian economy is of a socialist type or not is determined not by the methods of management but by property relationships. The fact is that the means of production are in social ownership in our country and the leadership does not intend to change this in the future. It is natural that in the interests of more effective economic work, the laws of the market, and the relationships between interests must be taken into account. For this reason, besides the existing organization of large state enterprises, the establishment of smaller, more mobile and more quickly responding units should also be made full use of. If private initiative or enterprise happens to be the most advantageous form of this, it should also be supported.

[Bereczky] And this is precisely the practice we are witnessing in the Hungarian economy, within which private enterprise is playing a part in more and more areas without endangering socialist property ownership.

However, this is not the main concern of THE TIMES journalist; rather, he examines the issue of whether the Hungarian economic model can be exported. Once again, this is not the first time in our program that this is being mentioned.

We have said on numerous occasions that the Hungarian practice has arisen from the conditions, natural endowments and peculiarities of our country and society, and that it has been developed all this time while constant attention has been paid to these conditions.

[Szabo] It is to be concluded from this that different methods and solutions are needed in different circumstances and conditions. In other words, the Hungarian economic management cannot be an example to be copied and in no way can it be exported. Let us consider whether Poland, for instance, would be able to feed itself by making use of the experiences of Hungarian agriculture. In Hungary the cooperative form is dominant and it is side-by-side with this that the household farms have gained an important role. At the same time, in Poland, agricultural production is characterized and determined by private plots.

[Bereczky] What can serve as an example is not the system of concrete solutions but the consistent and stubborn search for appropriate and effective solutions. THE TIMES journalist is right in saying that Hungary's current difficulties do not call in doubt the justification for the reforms, because these difficulties have arisen not from the reforms but from the earlier practice and, primarily, from the external conditions which have become tough over a long period.

[Szabo] If anything can help solve the current problems, it is the consistent implementation of the reforms as well as their further development. The intention for this undoubtedly exists in Hungary. The achievements and problems of 15 years prove that the direction laid down must be followed and consistency is bound to produce results.

BRIEFS

SUPREME COURT DELEGATION IN POLAND -- A delegation of the Supreme Court headed by Jeno Szilbereky, president of the Supreme Court, has left for Warsaw at the invitation of Wlodzimierz Berutowicz, first president of the Polish Supreme Court. In the course of the visit they will inform each other about the timely questions of the administration of justice and exchange views on the works of the Hungarian and Polish courts. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0900 GMT 6 Sep 83 LD]

BELGIAN MINISTER ENDS VISIT -- Budapest, September 6 (MTI) -- Jean Gol, first deputy of the Belgian premier and minister of justice, who paid an official visit to Hungary at the head of a delegation on the invitation of Hungarian Justice Minister Dr Imre Markoja, The two ministers signed an agreement on the exchange of legal information and held successful talks on the preparation of further bilateral legal agreements. They discussed the recognition and enforcement of court decisions in divorce and child custody and agreed on the exchange of Hungarian and Belgian law and justice administration specialists. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1739 GMT 6 Sep 83 LD]

U.S. DEMANDS OVER AIRLINER 'ACCIDENT' NOTED

LD061738 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The Americans are continuing a campaign of accusations against the Soviet Union. This morning, Warsaw time, President Reagan made a speech in which he demanded that the Soviet side take responsibility for the accident, pay compensation for the airliner and the deaths of the passengers, and ensure that in the event of another violation of Soviet air space by foreign civil aircraft the Soviet Union will not use its Armed Forces and also should allow American units to search for wreckage in Soviet territorial waters.

REAGAN USES 'CONFUSION' TO PUSH ARMS PROGRAM

LD070834 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 9 Sep 83

[Text] Reagan's administration does not just make use of the UN Security Council forum alone in order to inflame anti-Soviet hysterias. [as heard] Our correspondent reports on this:

[Berezowski] This is Maksymilian Berezowski speaking from Washington. President Reagan makes use of the confusion following the air crash [as heard] over the Sea of Japan in order to implement his arms program.

He made a television address and again charged the USSR with having deliberately shot down the South Korean passenger airliner. In connection with this he demanded from Congress that appropriations be set aside for the MX missiles -- they are subject to controversy in the United States -- and for other military resources.

In effect the President said that the atmosphere of tension will be further inflamed. This is to be effected by a show resolution of both houses of Congress, suspension of talks with the USSR on the opening of consulates and on a cultural agreement, continuation of attacks at the UN Security Council, turning the planned Schultz-Gromyko meeting in Madrid into a confrontation, and also by pressure on the allies to cancel flights to and from the USSR for a period of 2-3 months.

Will the administration manage to make the West rally round this policy? There is no certainty about that, but this is one of the main aims of the White House.

For the time being, however, Reagan strengthened his position in the United States itself. However, at what price?

Even though, mindful of his own interests, he did say that the dialogue with the USSR on arms reductions will be maintained, the current tension is driving U.S. policies on to the tracks of the Cold War -- not for the first time during Reagan's term of office.

U.S. RESTRICTIONS HARMED FODDER INDUSTRY

LD251304 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 25 Aug 83

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug (PAP) -- Of all the branches of Polish agriculture and foodstuffs complex the consequences of the economic restrictions by certain Western countries, particularly the United States, were most felt by the fodder industry, which was forced to limit production and supplies of feed mixtures.

In the first quarter of last year, private, cooperative, and state farms began to feel the lack of industrial feed. This immediately led to a deterioration in the supply of chickens to the market, the production of which is predominantly based on imported corn. For example, Bydgoszcz fodder industry enterprise restricted production of feed by two-thirds.

Supply to the domestic market was undermined as a result of the lack of feed. Bialystok Voivodship is an example of the decline in chicken production. The cooperative poultry farms in this voivodship supplied more than 3,000 metric tons of domestic poultry to the market annually. Following the announcement of American restrictions in 1982 production fell to 655 metric tons, and this year close to 300 metric tons. Thus, at the moment, the market is receiving from Bialystok production cooperatives 10 times less broilers than in the years of normal production.

OLSZOWSKI LEAVES FOR CSCE MEETING IN MADRID

LD061325 Warsaw PAP in English 1117 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 6 Sept -- Poland's delegation led by Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski left for Madrid today to take part in a ministerial session of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to open there on September 7.

OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON POLISH-USSR TRADE

AU061310 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 83 p 3

[Interview given by Stanislaw Wylupek, government plenipotentiary for coordinating economic relations with the USSR and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission, to Andrzej Leszcynski: "The Results and Prospects of Cooperation"; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Leszczynski] Let us start by trying to present our readers with the form in which the Soviet Union's aid for our country appears.

[Wylupek] The forms are varied, depending on our specific needs during this difficult period. Thus, in order to ease the effects of the crises in the supply of food to the people, last year the Soviet Union supplied Poland with 460,000 metric tons of wheat, 30,000 metric tons of maize, and 25,000 metric tons of rice, and will supply an extra 650,000 metric tons of wheat this year. The Soviet Union also supplied us with materials which are important for our economy and which partly replace imports from the capitalist countries.

A form of aid which was especially effective in maintaining the continuity of Polish production and made it possible for us to use our industry's potential was the supply of Soviet materials, cotton, wool, semi-finished goods to be processed here into artificial cloth, leather for the production of footwear, and vulcanized rubber.

[Leszczynski] What were the tangible effects of this aid?

[Wylupek] Above all, our market became richer in footwear, and underwear to the value of Z8.5 billion, and 4 million pairs of shoes found their way to our shops. This was a considerable influx of goods. But let us not forget that the processing of goods guaranteed employment to about 16,000 workers. Without the supplies of raw materials from the USSR, they would have had nothing to work for and nothing to earn money from.

One should also mention that the USSR gave us foreign currency loans and supplies of materials to purchase components for the production of goods which have been exported to the USSR for many years as part of long-term agreements on specialization and coproduction. I mean, for example, fixtures and fittings for ships, components for heavy trucks, components for "Pantaconta" telephone equipment, and ingredients for paint.

[Leszczynski] How have all these forms of aid served to shape trade and financial commitments between the USSR and Poland?

[Wylupek] Meeting efforts to halt the crisis halfway, the Soviet Union has made it possible for us to purchase in the USSR many products that are important for our market. I ought to stress that the Soviet Union has continued to supply us, even though we had to cut many traditional kinds of exports to the Soviet market such as textiles, leather goods, furniture, clothes, and food articles, directing all of these products at our own market instead.

Exports of coal to the Soviet Union were reduced, which made it possible for us to regain equilibrium in respect of fuels and energy. This is of fundamental importance for every economy, and in our case this equilibrium had a very important role to play.

In his speech during the meeting with trade unionists at the Baildon Steelworks, Premier General Wojciech Jaruzelski said that our total debts to the USSR amount to almost R4 billion and about $1 billion. However, our indebtedness is based on favorable conditions, since repayments are to commence after 1985. Let us add that in 1981, the Soviet Union gave us a non-refundable credit of $465 million.

[Leszczynski] Let us try to see into the future....

[Wylupek] A basic reason behind developing further partnerlike relations with the USSR is the fact that Poland's basic economic problems cannot be effectively and quickly solved without close cooperation with the USSR, neither in the immediate future, nor during the next 5-year plan, nor in the nineties. For only this partner guarantees us a sufficiently comprehensive, multifaceted, and mutually advantageous cooperation, creating the right conditions for our economy to become independent of Western markets and guaranteeing our economy's stable development while meeting all its material needs. This involves cooperation in many spheres of production and technology, and opens up a market for our processing industry's products.

It will be essential in future on the one hand to base trade on specialization and coproduction agreements to a greater degree than we have done up to now, and on the other hand to export more goods and make Poland play a greater part in developing the raw materials industries in the USSR, especially the natural gas industry.

[Leszczynski] How far advanced is work on the economic integration of our countries in the future?

[Wylupek] Having in mind long-term structural changes, joint work between our industries and those of the Soviet Union with a view to enhancing coproduction and cooperation has been started. At the 25th session of the Polish-Soviet Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation in Moscow in January, many subsidiary programs for developing specialization and coproduction between Poland and the USSR were agreed on.

The quick development of cooperation in the coming years and the fruition of comprehensive activity aimed at improving our economic ties with the Soviet Union permit one to express the hope that the efforts that have been undertaken will serve to stabilize our economy and guarantee our country its rightful place in the community of socialist countries.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON ECONOMIC TIES WITH HUNGARY

AU061029 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Sep 83 pp 1, 5

[Text] (PAP) -- A session of the Polish-Hungarian Commission for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation ended in Warsaw on 31 August.

The talks were chaired by Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Zbigniew Madej on the PPR side, and by Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Jozsef Marjai on the Hungarian side. During the talks, Polish-Hungarian economic cooperation was assessed and new tasks of cooperation were established in the more important branches of industry and construction and also in repair services, agriculture, and transportation. Problems connected with trade and the coordination of economic plans were discussed, as well as problems with tourism.

An expression of the favorably developing cooperation is the constant growth in trade, which will rise by about one-third in 1982-83. As far as industrial cooperation is concerned, the signing of an agreement on the production of new color TV picture tubes and on specialized cooperation concerning computer technology and the pharmaceutical industry are worth mentioning. A very important feature of the bilateral economic relations between our countries is cooperation in the transportation industry. This particularly applies to the planned, long-term cooperation in the manufacture of large-capacity buses. A joint draft for cooperation is being worked out, in which Hungarian Ikarus chassis will be fitted on Polish bus bodies in Jelcz, which signifies the creation of lasting ties of production between Polish and Hungarian industry.

A new path in mutual economic relations will be cooperation in the manufacture of Bizon combine harvesters. Appropriate cooperation agreements are being discussed concerning the production of small agricultural machines and equipment, for example small tractors with a capacity of 2 kilowatts, and multipurpose equipment.

Polish enterprises will take part in modernizing, extending, and constructing new power stations and mines in Hungary, providing at the same time specialist services and supplying mining equipment. Poland has expressed the possibility of further increasing the flow of construction and refitting services to the Hungarian People's Republic.

Concerning the chemical industry, contracts involving the supply to Poland of goods as part of the agreement on the processing of Hungarian raw materials have been carried out. Long-term contracts concerning artificial material, synthetic fiber, and rubber industries are being carried out. Poland proposed that the Hungarian People's Republic could take part in developing the raw materials base in the PPR.

Emphasis was placed on agriculture and food economy during the session. It is important to reach lasting agreements concerning the supply of Hungarian grain. Poland expressed interest in the achievements of Hungarian agriculture, especially in mechanized agricultural production.

Interest in reestablishing tourist traffic between the two countries was expressed. It was considered useful to maintain more systematic consultative contacts than up to now, whose aim should be to get to know the way in which both countries' economies function and encourage a better exchange of experiences.

The talks and agreements of the 20th session will serve to deepen the economic ties which join the economies of Poland and Hungary.

The 20th jubilee session took place in an atmosphere of friendship, marked by the will of both countries to deepen the economic cooperation between Poland and Hungary, which is developing favorably.

Deputy Premier Madej indicated that the current session is not only important because it is a jubilee session, but also because it has achieved a lot. It has been possible during a difficult time for our country to solve matters which failed to be solved in more favorable times. Noteworthy is the fact that the Polish crisis has not affected trade between the two countries, which developed very well during this period.

Deputy Premier J. Marjai stressed the conscientious and meritorious nature of the session. He said that the important matter now is not only to maintain the favorable trends which have taken shape in economic cooperation between the two countries in the last 2 years, but also to improve them, at the same time taking not only problems into practical consideration, but also possibilities.

Deputy Premier J. Marjai paid a visit to Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission.

URBAN PRESS CONFERENCE ON GLEMP, OTHER ISSUES

LD062104 Warsaw PAP in English 1508 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 6 Sept -- "I am astonished and condemned over this U.S. provocation," Jerzy Urban, the Polish Government spokesman, said answering a question on the government's position in connection with the present crisis in East-West relations following the incident with a South Korean airplane, at a meeting with foreign newsmen here today.

"This provocation is heavily exploited for propaganda ends and its consequences can affect the process of normalization worldwide, and perhaps the process of disarmament as well," stated Jerzy Urban.

"All the information which could be cited in connection with the incident were included in statements by TASS and I have nothing to add on this subject," he said.

In reply to a question on the Polish Government reaction to the speech delivered by Ronald Reagan last night, concerning the USSR, and reprisals against the USSR which the President intended to introduce, Jerzy Urban declared that "the attitude of the Polish Government to President Reagan's policies in general, and the policy of sanctions in particular, is universally known. As far as this particular [word indistinct] is concerned, I have nothing to say at the moment."

Commenting on the latest homily said by Poland's Primate Cardinal Jozef Glemp in Czestochowa last weekend, Jerzy Urban described it as very interesting and rejected as "totally erroneous and irresponsible" the revelations of the kind of an AFP dispatch speaking of opening of a war between the Polish Church and state authorities and of "the conflict entering an active stage". "The Polish Government does not think that a crisis has emerged in relations between the state and the Church. The government is of the opinion that these relations have been shaping normally and treats as obvious the divergencies of opinion which come to the fore in various Church documents and statements."

The fact that Primate Glemp thought it proper to stand up for Walesa in the context of Deputy Prime Minister Rakowski's meeting with the workers of the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk contrasted with some of the reports carried by Western press alleging that Rakowski had come out of the meeting defeated, the spokesman said.

Jerzy Urban said that the homily was "very interesting in its correlations with the communique issued after the 195th conference of the (Polish) Episcopate".

"The primate's views on the 300th anniversary of the siege of Vienna were interesting and profound," Urban noted.

A public opinion survey carried out by the Polish television Warsaw showed that Rakowski's meeting with shipyard workers had been watched by 80 per cent of Varsovians. "This was a record matched only by some of the transmissions from the papal visit to Poland," Minister Urban noted.

The survey also showed a considerable degree of approval of Rakowski's theses. In full, they proved convincing for 55 per cent of TV viewers. Sixty-two per cent of the viewers assessed the whole statement by Rakowski as very good or moderately good, while 21 per cent assessed it as unreservedly bad.

On the other hand, the statement by Walesa was approved in full by only 6 per cent of the viewers. Another thirty per cent of them assessed it favourably, although with reservations, while 50 per cent termed it bad, and 14 per cent had no opinion of their own, the government spokesman said.

Asked about incidents which took place in Poland on August 31 and September 1 and were connected with the anniversary of the signature of the Gdansk agreements, Minister Urban said that they lead one to the conclusion that the inclination to disturbances, and above all the inclination to lend an ear to the underground's call to organize disturbances was facing out in this country.

Illegal assemblies were organized only in a few cities and were attended by only a dozen or so thousand people. By way of comparison, Minister Urban recalled that on August 31, 1982, illegal assemblies and protest actions took place in 66 cities and the number of their participants ran into several score thousand. All in all, 1472 persons were detained on August 31 and September 1 this year, while the number of the detained at the time last year amounted to 3761.

27 penal proceedings were launched against 40 persons on these two days this year, and of that number only 17 persons were arrested. Apart from that, courts for minor offences punished 500 persons for participation in street distrubances or acts of hooliganism. Of these 500, only 18 persons were punished with arrest.

The government press spokesman stressed the total failure of calls for boycotting the press and city transport. In some voivodships demand for newspapers actually rose on August 31, while in Warsaw 80 per cent of total daily impression was sold out by 10 a.m. The situation was similar in other cities. Similar data came in from newsstands located within factories, including those in the Komuna Paryska and Lenin shipyards, where 80 per cent of all newspapers were sold out in the morning hours.

The extent to which people used city transport did not differ from the average. The response to calls for marches and demonstrations in the afternoon hours was also negligible.

By contrast, high pace of work was reported from the biggest working class centres on August 31st, including the towns where there was unrest. "The worker crews did not join the disturbances, or it was just single persons which did so," Jerzy Urban said.

"The pace of work, discipline and attendance on 31st of August was in many factories even better than in the preceding days," the government press spokesman emphasized.

PAP REPORTS ON IMPLEMENTATION OF AMNESTY LAW

LD030529 Warsaw PAP in English 2020 GMT 2 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 2 Sep -- The law courts have applied amnesty to 7,212 persons by August 30th, a Justice Ministry spokesman reported.

Among the 3,423 remissions granted, 269 concerned perpetrators of political offences, and 3,154 perpetrators of unintentional crimes. The remissions covered prison sentences, suspended prison sentences, fines, limiting of personal freedom sentences and other forms of punishment.

Prison terms longer than 3 years were cut in the case of 76 convicts.

For humanitarian reasons (old age, care over a juvenile) 60 people were conditionally released having served half of their terms.

Moreover, the courts discontinued 3,653 penal proceedings assuming that amnesty would apply to the sentences to-be.

BEJGER ASSESSES SITUATION IN GDANSK VOIVODSHIP

LD062107 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Andrzej Starnowski report from Gdansk]

[Text] A conference of party activists from the voivodship party organization was held in Gdansk today to hear an assessment of the sociopolitical situation in Gdansk Voivodship. On behalf of the executive body, the document was presented by Voivodship Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Bejger.

He stated that the events of the past few weeks have proved that the community has not adopted the concepts presented by the opposition underground. In Gdansk, calls for various protest actions and attempts to disturb public order have not met with support. The forces of order were not compelled to use means of coercion. No slackening of the pace of work in industrial enterprises has been noted.

The speaker said that the August meeting of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski in the Gdansk shipyard had a positive effect on the stance of shipbuilders and working men in the voivodship. The last few weeks have confirmed the correctness of the line of the ninth congress and of the current policy of the party Central Committee, Stanislaw Bejger stated in his summing up.

Later an open debate dealt with various aspects of the current sociopolitical and economic situation. Great emphasis was laid on party targets for the nearest future.

OBODOWSKI REVIEWS CURRENT ECONOMIC SITUATION

LD032249 Warsaw PAP in English 2027 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Warsaw 3 Sep -- At the plenary meeting of the voivodship PUWP committee in Biala Podlaska, an extensive account of the situation in Poland's national economy was presented by vice-premier, chairman of the government's Planning Commission, Janusz Obodowski.

The country is already coming out of the crisis, the vice-premier said. This year's production of many consumer goods will be higher than that of 1978. For instance, this applies to cheese, sewing machines, vegetable fats, washing powders and many others. There are practically no serious shortages in food supplies, except for meat and coffee.

The number of privately-owned cars rose by 600 thousand over the three crisis years, which is one fourth of the total number. Despite the slump in the number of newly build flats, the years 1981-83 will bring 2.25 million rooms in newly-built apartments, bringing about an improvement in Poland's resident-per-room index. It can be seen, then, that even during the most difficult period we did not stop or retreat in every field.

The market is still not fully balanced, but we are expanding the bridgeheads of economic equilibrium.

There are many reasons behind our current difficulties.

Having a shorter, five-day working week, we still produce too few goods which the economy and society need, and we produce them at high costs. On the other hand, there is still too much money in our hands compared to the total value of goods available in the consumer market. This imbalance is a source of strong inflationary pressure.

Combating inflation and its roots has been recognized as the basic direction of all the government's activities.

Criticism has often been heard of the social welfare solutions introduced in recent years -- shortening the working hours, introducing child care leaves and allowances, or enabling the hardest-working people to retire at an [word indistinct] age.

Unfortunately, we have not been able, through increasing the hourly labour productivity, to compensate for the shortened working time. When consulting the 3-year plan an alternative was presented: either the society, wherever that is necessary, takes up work for higher pay on Saturdays or the period of overcoming the crisis will have to be longer.

The fact that Saturdays have become days of additional work by miners and workers of other industrial and service enterprises testifies best to the ever wider understanding of that interdependence.

Discussing problems connected with introducing the economic reform, the vice-premier stressed that the reform had exposed the weak points of the Polish economy, i.e. low economic efficiency, high production costs, lack of inventiveness and enterprises.

The rising prices which so much upset the society are the result of just these weaknesses and not of the economic reform.

Therefore we shall be perfecting the mechanisms of the reform, making changes aimed at stimulating efficient action, and taking unjustified benefits away from enterprises.

Vice-Premier Obodowski paid much attention to the problems of agriculture.

Counting very much on the effort of farmers, the government will for its part create favourable conditions for agricultural production. Concrete results of measures taken in this respect are already visible. During the first seven months of this year supplies of machinery and equipment to agriculture were higher by 10 per cent than in the same period of last year, and more than 30 per cent above the figure for the same period of 1979.

We are also aiming at ensuring the profitability of farming production, which can be seen from latest rises in purchasing prices.

The combining of efforts on the part of farmers, economic administration and industry brings good results.

Concluding his speech, Janusz Obodowski underlined that hitherto economic results and the pace of work indicate that production targets for this year will be met.

For the first time in several years Poland's annual national income will increase, which is a good augury for the entire three-year plan. We have been coming out of the crisis. Quicker overcoming of our problems will be determined by well organized and effective work of all of us, as well as by appropriate application of the mechanisms of economic reform.

OFFICIAL DISCUSSES SOCIAL WELFARE POLICY

PM020946 Wroclaw SLOWO POLSKIE in Polish 12-14 August 83 p 4

[Interview with Jerzy Pacho, director general at the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs, by Irena Scholl; date and place not given]

[Text] Scholl: The department which you represent puts into practice the social welfare policy pursued by our state. What, in your opinion, is the main goal of this policy?

Pacho: It consists of providing society with the sense of being well protected as regards social welfare matters. If an employee works, he receives remuneration. But he also knows that if he becomes ill, or needs to look after his sick child, or becomes disabled, he will receive the appropriate benefits. He will also have old age benefits guaranteed.

Scholl: The range of benefits available from the social insurance system has been considerably extended recently. How do you view this phenomenon?

Pacho: It is true that over the past few years we have seen an extension of the range of benefits available form the social insurance system on a scale which is unequalled in the history of the PPR. Hence the upsurge of opinions are, in my view, not without reason, since our system of social insurance has by now become both universal, that is embracing all socioprofessional groups, and complete, that is providing for benefits in all situations that require them. A few years ago our social insurance system was for the first time extended to individual farmers. Since that moment the social insurance system has embraced all working people.

The extent to which the range of benefits available from the social insurance system has been widened is best illustrated if we compare the expenditure on financial benefits available from the social insurance system. In 1970 this expenditure amounted to Z51.8 billion and in 1983 it is expected to reach Z755 billion, which -- in relation to the respective values of the national income for those years -- represents an increase from 7.1 percent in 1970 to 18.4 percent in 1983, while in relation to the wages fund it represents, over the same period, an increase from 19.2 to 32.1 percent.

Scholl: Is the social insurance system as adopted in the PPR characterized by any special features? Are there any characteristic trends to be found in it?

Pacho: A characteristic feature of our social insurance system in recent years is without any doubt, the rapid expansion of its range. The directions of this expansion on the other hand, are generally similar to the current world trends. We do not nurture any ambitions to create our own original Polish solutions here, as so much has already been done in the world in this respect. It is enough to study and copy that. Each new reform even the slightest change in our social insurance system is preceded by a thorough analysis of the corresponding solutions adopted elsewhere in the world. Of course all the proposed solutions must be adopted to our existing conditions.

Scholl: Which of our achievements in the area of widening the scope of social insurance deserve, in your opinion, to be particularly stressed?

Pacho: Above all else, the reform of our retirement and disability pension system. No less important are the changes which have ensured protection for young families. In this area the introduction of benefits for mothers raising young children [which approximate the pay the mother would be receiving if she had remained employed] has to be regarded as unquestionably our greatest achievement in the sphere of social welfare. This kind of benefit is quite new. It has never been known to Poland before, and outside Poland it only exists in a very few countries.

Of great importance are also, in my opinion, the changes in the family allowance system. In consequence of these the family allowance rates were considerably increased, especially regarding the poorest families, families with many children, and those with children requiring special care.

In addition, I suspect that not everyone appreciates the great importance of the newly created alimony fund, the main aim of which is to guarantee constant and regular financial assistance to those families that find themselves suffering financial hardship because persons who have been obliged by a court of law to provide them with maintenance neglect this obligation. When, in 1974, the Sejm passed the alimony fund law, Poland was the seventh country in the world to introduce such legislation, and now it finds itself one of eight countries that can boast of it. The social effectiveness of this fund continues to increase from year to year as does the range of benefits available within it, and also the amounts available under each benefit, and consequently the sums paid to the beneficiaries of this fund are constantly increasing too.

Scholl: Let us go back to the achievement which you consider to be the most important: the reform of the retirement and disability pension system. This reform is being widely discussed. What is causing this general interest in this question?

Pacho: The provision of retirement and old-age pensions and pensions for the disabled is a scheme of great importance in the whole social insurance system in view of the purpose of granting these pensions, which is that of safeguarding adequate means of existence for those citizens who reach retirement age, become disabled, or lose the partner who supported them. It is therefore understandable that the reform, currently being implemented, of the retirement and disability pension system arouses general interest. Apart from this, toward the end of the 1970's an accumulation of certain negative phenomena occurred here, and this manifested itself mainly in the excessively slow rate at which the previously existing benefits (those granted under the so-called "old portfolio" scheme) were being raised. This was caused mainly by the fact that the regulations then in force did not provide for the operation of a mechanism whereby benefits could be automatically increased to keep pace with pay increases and cost-of-living increases. This is why the principles guiding the reform of the retirement, age, and disability pensions have evoked such keen interest among retired people and old age and disability pensioners.

Scholl: How would you assess the new system of retirement, age, and disability pensions?

Pacho: I think it is a good one. Retirement and disability pensions are at present calculated to constitute approximately 75 percent of the recipient's pay which is taken as a basis for this calculation, provided that he has been employed for at least 30 years. Compared with other socialist countries, the pension-to-previous-pay ratio is relatively high in Poland. In Czechoslovakia, for example, retirement pensions represent some 44.7 percent of employees' previous pay, and in Hungary this ratio amounts to 51.2 percent. The relationship between pensions and pay is also similar in other European countries.

The fact that this high level of retirement, old age, and disability pensions in relation to pay has been safeguarded, together with the introduction of the new system, due to start in 1986, of regular updating of pensions through the introduction of an annual increment -- which will correspond to the average pay increase for the preceding year -- added to the basic rate at which pensions are calculated, creates anew, an advantageous situation for retirement and disability pensioners. And this is the most important aspect of the new pension law.

There are also other important new solutions, and among those I would above all point out the following: the guaranteed automatic increase of the lowest pensions, and also of such benefits as funeral allowances, extra allowances, added to the basic pension, for the care of infirm dependents, and special child allowances for children who have lost both parents; the creation of the chance to receive a disability pension for persons who have not yet started their first job, and also of benefits available to sportsmen, students at secondary level education establishments, students at higher education institutions, and postgraduates studying for their doctorate; a closer relationship between pensions and the length of previous employment; and the creation of the possibility of having one's pension reassessed according to the applicant's increased pay.

Scholl: The unquestionable advantages of the pension reform are somewhat diminished by the fact that the real value of benefits received becomes reduced in proportion to price rises. This has prompted some to urge an earlier introduction of the second and third stage of the economic reform. Let us hope that this possibility will be considered despite the fact that the "capacity" of our cash till, that is, the state budget, is severely restricted...

Pacho: Thank you for talking to me.

MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON AGRICULTURE RESULTS

AU061652 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 2 Sep 83 pp 1-2

[PAP report: "The Agriculture Situation Is Pressing"]

[Excerpts] This year's harvests in the southern and northern parts of the country have ended. Our PAP correspondent asked Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture and food economy, for a preliminary appraisal of the harvests and of the situation in agriculture and the food economy, problems which are of great interest to the people.

The harvests, S. Zieba stressed, were carried out quickly and efficiently in good weather conditions and with the great enthusiasm of private farmers, the workers on socialized farms, and rural and agricultural service workers. Initial estimates show that increased grain harvests, especially of winter crops, compared to those last year, the new grain procurement prices, and the fact that farmers have realized what the needs of the economy are, have favored this year's procurement.

Private and socialized farms have, to date, supplied rural commune cooperatives and county grain elevators with over 3.8 million tons of grain.

This is a good amount, considerably more than last year, and more than earlier projected for 1983, but the national demand for consumption and feed purposes has not been met. It is for this reason that we are bringing in essential imports of wheat and feed. Let me remind you that we need over 6 million tons of grain a year for flour, bread, and other grain products alone. As far as rape is concerned, our yields are higher than in 1982.

About 550,000 tons of rape have been procured, which is 120,000 more than last year. Despite this, we are still failing to meet demands in this field. It is necessary to make this remark now in particular when it is still possible to sow more rape in certain parts of the country and so improve next year's oil production.

[PAP correspondent] Initial appraisals seem to indicate a good plant production situation....

[Zieba] Implementation of the basic agricultural and food economy tasks determined in the central annual plan is, on the whole, going well. The current analysis of the situation indicates that in the case of plant production the majority of the assumptions made will be exceeded. In addition to the good appraisals of the grain and rape harvests, which I have already mentioned, I would like to say that the cultivation of sugar beets, fibrous plants, and fruits is also going well.

[PAP correspondent] Central Office of Statistics' reports indicate that there is a complex situation in animal breeding. What trends and prospects do you see forming in this field?

[Zieba] As is generally known, the drop in the number of farm animals, particularly pigs, has mainly arisen due to the limited supplies of feed because of the radical reduction of imports caused by the well-known restrictions imposed on Poland, above all, by the U.S. Administration. The drop in the number of animals being produced is currently having reprecussions on this, as well as next year's meat production, particularly during the first 6 months of 1984, and is expected to continue having such a bearing.

By drawing our conclusions from these experiences, we have decided that we must make a maximum level of national feed production the strategic goal of our agricultural activities.

The key to a permanent solution to our animal production problem is, and will remain, increasing national fodder supplies and limiting the losses we incur in this sector of the economy. This is a task for all the farmers and skilled laborers on the regional level.

[PAP correspondent] Minister, what other conditions must still be created before our country can be self-sufficient in food?

[Zieba] The basic and fundamental source of beneficial change and positive trends in agriculture lies in the stability of our agricultural policy. Stability, from a farmer's point of view, is, above all, a permanence of the conditions under which he farms, prospects for the development of all the sectors of the economy, growing supplies of production resources from industry, profitability, and improvement in the conditions of life and work in rural areas. These rural areas gave the resolutions of the joint plenum of the Central Committee of the PZPR and the chief committee of the ZSL, held in January, as well as the program for the development of agriculture and food economy until 1990, which was worked out on the basis of these resolutions a favorable reception.

The authorities' concern for a continuous improvement in agriculture and the development of agriculture and food manufacturing is evident. Although we cannot fail to see the many shortcomings and difficulties that burden agriculture, for example, market supply shortages, organizational paralysis, signs of inertia, bureaucracy, and the way in which farmers' time is wasted, we still have a definite program of activities for agriculture, which was accepted by the rural areas, and are developing the activities of socioprofessional agricultural organizations as well as their productivity-based activeness, while there is a growing appreciation for the needs of agriculture and food economy. This is why we are justified in believing that we will be able to implement many basic tasks and that we have better prospects for the future.

HARDEK INTERVIEWED ON FORMER UNDERGROUND WORK

AU061146 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 2 Sep 83 p 3

[Press review compiled by "B.Dr.": "Nationwide Opinions"]

[Excerpt] On 26 August Janusz Handerek of GAZETA KRAKOWSKA interviewed Wladyslaw Hardek, Solidarity activist and member of the power apparatus of the Solidarity Temporary Coordinating Commission.

[Handerek] Several publications, or rather leaflets, such as the 18 August issues of MONTINOWIEC and AKTUALNOSCI, carried your declarations and calls for demonstrations on 31 August. Were they written or signed by you?

[Hardek] No. I neither wrote nor signed them.

[Handerek] Could this not be called an abuse of your name?

[Hardek] Yes, this is an abuse of it.

[Handerek] But you did not rectify this.

[Hardek] We frequently had no contact with one another and had no chance of communicating. Working in the underground is simply just like working in the underground.

[Handerek] ...What does a man who knows he is wanted, feel like?

[Hardek] I felt like someone during World War II. People were also in hiding at that time, and I thought that if they could do it, then so could I.

[Handerek] Do you remember the war?

[Hardek] No, but I read a lot about World War II and I could imagine what those people felt like. There is certainly such a thing as mental fatigue, but this can be withstood if the need arises.

[Handerek] What made you give yourself up?

[Hardek] Very many things, many considerations, and the realization that I must arouse myself from my torpor. Time is flying by. It was not easy deciding to come out, but the decision was accelerated by the Amnesty Law. I also came to the conclusion that the path we were taking was a harmful one and that there was no sense in continuing with any further underground activities.

[Handerek] What are your immediate plans?

[Hardek] My personal plans?

[Handerek] No, your professional plans.

[Hardek] I would like to go back to work at the Lenin steelworks.

[Handerek] To your previous job?

[Hardek] I do not know if I will return precisely to my old job. This will depend on the the manager of the steelworks.

[Handerek] Are you going to talk to him?

[Hardek] Yes.

[Handerek] Your coming out of hiding, your appearance before the television news cameras, and the press reports about you have inspired a lot of interest in you, as well as various commentaries and much speculation. You are, no doubt, the subject of Western radio stations and the Western press.

[Hardek] This I do not know.

[Handerek] But are you not afraid of the reaction of your colleagues who have remained in the underground, or of possibly being branded as, if you will excuse the word, a "traitor," and so on?

[Hardek] Yes. I have thought of this and still think of it.

[Handerek] And....

[Hardek] Please be sure to write that I have not harmed any of my colleagues who have remained in the underground by giving myself up.

CULTURE MINISTER ON ROLE OF ARTISTIC CIRCLES

LD061754 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0630 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] The past few weeks have again aroused interest in the situation in the creative milieus. This has been caused, on the one hand, by the approaching dates of the announced congresses of creative unions currently active, or those being formed and, on the other hand, by the consequences of the decision to dissolve the Union of Polish Writers and of the transformations in the writers' milieu. On the threshold of a new arts season, RZECZPOSPOLITA talks to Professor Kazimierz Zygulski, minister of culture, about cultural policy.

In repoy to a question on the cause of the continuing tensions within the minister pointed out that those milieus have been painfully affected by the crisis. Their financial situation has deteriorated considerably in the past few years. This has brought about increased discontent, frustration, and tensions. The number of all kinds of postulates, together with demands for their immediate implementation, have also increased. The clear interest of foreign markets has also grown. Even prior to the lifting of martial law many mechanisms had been set in motion, mechanisms which alleviated the swollen situation. A state fund for visual arts contracts and new kinds of grants, for instance, were created.

In our policy of personnel exchange with abroad, professor Zygulski stressed, there has not been, is not, and will not be a tendency to prevent artists and writers from leaving the country if they express the desire to do so. Broad personal contacts with the world constitute a condition for normal creativity. I mean here, however, contacts of an artistic nature since we also have cases of political activity which, due to their nature, we must classify negatively.

A characteristic feature of the current situation in the creative milieus is also the fact that, apart from economic problems, they are also experiencing the events of the past 3 years more acutely and deeply than other milieus. Minister Zygulski also said that they are adapting themselves to the new phase of development of the situation in the country in a more complicated way. The ministry is assisting in this process of adaptation, persuing a patient and persistent policy but one that is directed toward the future and assumes that a basis for the future lies only in what is written into it and its ideological principles.

Creative unions are important not just for the milieu and their members but also represent a very significant element of cultural life in the country. They are an essential partner in the state's cultural policy. At the same time thay are not and cannot be congealed creatures for whom time stopped at some point.

The title of the interview in RZECZPOSPOLITA is "A Necessary and Needed Partner."

YASIR 'ARAFAT ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST 7 SEP

AU070955 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0938 GMT 7 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 7/9/1983 -- On September 7, invited by RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, the president of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Yasir 'Arafat, arrived in Bucharest.

The guest was welcomed, at the Otopeni airport, by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

CEAUSESCU HAS 'COMRADELY' TALK WITH USSR ENVOY

AU061315 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1255 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 06/09/1983 -- On Tuesday morning Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, received E.M. Tyazhelnikov, ambassador of the Soviet Union in Bucharest.

The talk held on the occasion proceeded in a comradely atmosphere.

BOTSWANA PRESIDENT ARRIVES IN BUCHAREST

Welcomed by Ceausescu

AU061304 [Editorial report] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 1240 GMT on 6 September begins a live relay from Otopeni Airport on the arrival to Romania of Botwswana President Dr Quett Masire. According to the announcer, President Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and "other party-state leaders" have come to the airport to meet the guests.

The national anthems of the two countries are played. The announcer says that the Botswana president is accompanied on this visit by Mrs Masire, Foreign Minister Archibald Mogwe, Minister of Commerce and Industry Kwako Nwako, and other government officials.

The two heads of state review the honor guard.

The welcoming ceremony and the live relay end at 1253 GMT. No speeches were exchanged.

Calls on Ceausescu

AU062102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1821 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1983 -- Quett K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botwswana, president of the Botswana Democratic Party, paid a formal call on Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, Tuesday, on September 6.

On the occasion, the two heads of state had a first exchange of opinions, prior to their official talks, which passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Begins Talks 6 Sep

AU070642 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1828 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1983 -- Official talks started at the Palace of the State Council on September 6 between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, and Quett K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana, president of the Botswana Democratic Party.

The talks are attended for Romania by: Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister, Stefan Barlea, chairman of the State Planning Committee, Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alexandru Rosu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, by other Romanian officials.

For Botswana by: A.M. Mogwe, minister of external affairs, M.P.K. Nwako, minister of commerce and industry, by other Botswana officials.

President Nicolae Ceausescu hailed the first visit of a Botswana head of state to Romania which highlights the good relations between the two parties, countries and peoples, just as the joint wish of Romania and Botswana to confer an ever richer content on those relations.

President Quett K.J. Masire expressed his satisfaction at having met President Nicolae Ceausescu and conducted a productive dialogue on questions related to the steady strengthening of the friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples.

Questions started being examined in that atmosphere regarding the current stage and prospects of the relations between Romania and the Republic of Botswana, the cooperation between the two countries on the international arena.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Quett K.J. Masire [?discussed] the current stage and prospects of the relations between Romania and the Republic of Botswana, the cooperation between the two countries on the international arean.

Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Quett K.J. Masire entrusted the members of the delegations participating in the talks the task to analyze, during the visit, tangible ways of expanding the Romanian-Botswana cooperation and collaboration, of carrying into effect the measures the presidents of the two countries set in that respect.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and respect.

Exchanges Toasts With Ceausescu

AU062103 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 6/9/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu gave an official dinner on Tuesday evening in honour of the president of the Republic of Botswana, Quett K.J. Masire, and of Mme G. Masire.

In the attendance were Romanian officials, as well as the officials accompanying the distinguished guests on their visit to Romania.

During the dinner, which passed in a warm friendly atmosphere, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Quett K.J. Masire proposed toasts.

RCP DELEGATION MEETS PRC OFFICIALS IN BEIJING

AU061913 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1818 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing (AGERPRES) 6/9/1983 -- Messages were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, Romania's president, and Hu Yaobang and the other Chinese leaders during an interview Wan Li, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Chinese Communist Party, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, had with Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister of Romania, during the latter's stopover in Beijing, on his way to Pyongyang, where he will participate, at head of a Romanian party and governmental delegation, in the festivities occasioned by the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Ion Dinca also met Chen Muhua, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CCP, state councillor, minister of foreign trade and economic relations with foreign countries of the People's Republic of China.

During these interviews, both sides were highly appreciative of the close relations of friendship and collaboration between the RCP and the CCP, between Romania and China, and highlighted their wish to further develop those relations on multiple planes, in the spirit of the agreements convenated during Romanian-Chinese top-level meetings and talks to the benefit and in the interest of building the new social system in the two countries, of the Romanian and Chinese peoples, of socialism, peace and international cooperation.

GIOSAN MEETS TUNISIAN PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION

AU061544 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1518 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 6/9/1983 -- Nicolae Giosan, chairman of Romania's Grand National Assembly, met a parliamentary delegation from the Republic of Tunisia, led by Mahmoud Messaadi, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. The delegation also includes Aziza Ouachi, rapporteur of the Commission for Labour, Social Provisions and Public Health, Mekki Aloui, deputy rapporteur of the Commission for Political Affairs, Neji Chaari, Messoud Ben Dhiab, Mohsem Fradi, deputies.

During the talks, stress was laid on the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples, which register a continuous ascending course as a result of Romanian-Tunisian meetings and talks at top level. In that context, the contribution was brought into relief of the parliaments and parliamentarians in the two countries to further developing mutual collaboration in various domains of common interest, to promoting a policy of cooperation, peace and international understanding. Information was also exchanged concerning the activity of parliaments in the two countries, main stress being laid on aspects related to promoting bilateral relations on multiple planes, just as within international bodies.

The same day, the Tunisian parliamentary delegation had an interview with Adrian Stoica, deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. New ways were discussed of developing economic cooperation and expanding commercial exchanges between the two countries.

PANA HAS TALKS WITH LIBYAN OFFICIALS

AU061642 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1543 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Tripoli AGERPRES 6 Sep 1983 -- Messages of friendship were exchanged in Tripoli between Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September I Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call Gheorghe Pana, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, mayor-general of Romania's capital city, paid on the secretary of the General People's Committee, Jadallah 'Azir at-Talhi. Aspects were approached of expanding and deepening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries in the light of the understandings covenanted at top level.

Gheorge Pena also had talks with the secretary of the GPC for petroleum, Kamil Hasan al-Maqhur, co-chairman of the joint Romanian-Libyan Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation, on the development of the economic relations between the two countries, and with Muchtar Dhiara, chairman of the Municipal Council of Tripoli.

PRESIDENT CONTINUES VISIT TO TULCEA COUNTY

Arrives in Commune

AU031313 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0910 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 3/9/1983 -- On September 3, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu continued the working visit they started the previous day to Tulcea County to analyse the ways of implementing the programme of harnessing and fully exploiting the land at the mouth of the Danube, adopted by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

Accompanying them on this visit are Ion Dinca, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister, Gheorghe Stoica, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Early in the morning the RCP and Romanian state leader arrived in Chilia Veche Commune where, together with party and state bodies, with experts, he analysed the possibilities of developing that settlement.

The working visit to Tulcea County continues.

Ends Tour 3 Sep

AU031316 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1000 GMT 3 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Esteemed listeners, we want to inform you that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu this morning visited some locations in the Danube Delta. In the presidential helicopter, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu flew over large areas in the Danube Delta which will be developed according to the program of completely exploiting the Danube Delta resources.

A short time ago, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu ended his working visit to Tulcea County. The departure ceremony took place at the Delta Stadium where Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Elena Ceausescu were particularly warmly seen off by thousands of Tulcea residents.

CEAUSESCU EXAMINES AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY

AU051853 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1829 GMT 5 Sep 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 5/9/1983 -- During a working meeting on Monday, September 5, President Nicolae Ceausescu analyzed together with experts in farm machinery building and agriculture the way in which the measures for the manufacture of machinery for the integral harvesting of maize and the mechanization of other operations had been put into practice.

Also present were Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Gheorghe Stoica, secretary of the CC of the RCP; the minister of machine-building industry and the minister of agriculture and food industry, executives in institutes for research, design and technological engineering in the mechanization of agriculture.

The Romanian head of state was shown several highly versatile pieces of farm machinery for the integral harvesting of maize in the fields of a state farming enterprise in the Ilfov agricultural sector. President Nicolae Ceausescu requested the experts to study possibilities for the manufacture in future of similar machinery for the mechanized harvesting of sunflower, to enhance their efforts so as to contribute to a larger extent to solving the complex problems posed by the mechanization of agriculture today.

Nicolae Ceausescu also visited the institute for research in vegetable- and flower-growing at Vidra. Examining the results scored by this research and production unit, Nicolae Ceausescu recommended the experts to create and test new highly productive varieties of vegetables and take measures to better capitalize the productive potential of land and the experience of researchers.

BRIEFS

NEW BURUNDI ENVOY -- Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, received Paul Munyembari, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Burundi to the Socialist Republic of Romania, on 29 August in connection with his upcoming accreditation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Aug 83 p 3 AU]

AGREEMENT WITH CAPE VERDE -- Bucharest AGERPRES -- An agreement between the Governments of Romania and of the Republic of Cape Verde was signed in Bucharest, which provides for the juridicial framework of the collaboration between the two countries in the domain of air passenger freight and mail transport. The document was signed for Romania by Eng. Mirica Dimitrescu, first deputy head of Air Transport Department, and for the Republic of Cape Verde by Herculano Vieira, minister of transport and telecommunications. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1145 GMT 31 Aug 83 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE, COMMENT ON AIRLINER INCIDENT

'Sharp Words'

LD061121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0950 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Washington, September 6 (TANJUG) -- Using sharp words, but exhibiting perceptible moderation in his proposal for concrete measures, U.S. President Ronald Reagan on Monday evening demanded an apology from the Soviet Union for the tragedy of the South Korean passenger plane and compensation for the families of the 269 victims.

In a TV appearance the U.S. President reiterated the charge that the South Korean Boeing 747 was shot down by Soviet fighters and that no mistake was involved. Reagan dismissed the possibility of the jumbo jet having been mistaken by the Soviet pilots for an U.S RC-135 spy plane that was flying in the vicinity of the ill-fated airliner at the time.

Reagan described the shooting down of the passenger aircraft as an act of barbarism which the world will never forget. He added that the United States wants not vengeance but only the whole truth and assurances that nothing similar will happen again.

In reference to the two super powers' relations, Reagan called on the congressmen to show more understanding for his defence policy, that is to approve his military budget draft.

In his charges against the Soviet Union the U.S. President went so far as to put forward the thesis that such acts of barbarism are a product of Soviet society which, he asserted, seeks to put other nations under its domination and shows no respect for human rights.

Reagan confirmed that the U.S.-Soviet nuclear disarmament talks will continue in Geneva and that George Shultz and Andrey Gromyko will meet in Madrid on Thursday.

Commentaries Published

AU070636 [Editorial report] Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 3 September on page four carries a 650-word commentary by M. Pantelic entitled "Shot Fired at Civilian 'Jumbo Jet'" on the 1 September downing of a South Korean passenger airliner. Pointing out that, although people have become inured to things happening against their will and to human cruelty in all parts of the world, "even what is left of sound reason must have stopped at the reports (not officially denied so far) that a Soviet military jet shot down a South Korean passenger plane carrying 269 passengers." Pantelic goes on to say that, regardless of any other "essential details about this unprecedented tragedy" that might be revealed by any possible forthcoming official explanations, "the fact stands that, under the conditions of disrupted international relations, it is easier to pull the trigger and human life is worth less and less in comparison with the acts which demonstrate the touchiness of a state. Even if the individual who fired the shot did not have permission to do so, it would be inexcusable to allow such an uncontrolled person to have such a sensitive task. If the pilot of the "jumbo jet" was imprecise in his flight route and failed to heed the possible warnings of the Soviet fighter plane, the punishment is too harsh to serve its purpose toward the violator involved or toward others who might find themselves in a similar situation. It is not hard, to imagine an airplane, whose instruments -- including communications instruments -- have broken down, deviating from its flight route and heading toward a foreign airport and that the authorities of the state involved are hot-tempered in protecting their airspace... One airplane (especially one that has lost its way) does not make for an invasion," Pantelic emphasizes.

According to Pantelic, in the world, "the downing of the South Korean airliner is being experienced as 'the gravest incident between East and West in the last 20 years,' that is, more precisely, since the Cuban missile crisis" and, at a time when there have been indications of an improvement in Soviet-American relations, this incident "could again turn them back." What is needed at this time, Pantelic says, "is sound reason: The demand for responsibility for the tragic act must not grow into revenge, an air war, or some other kind of war of a 'special type.'" Of course, "after this inconceivable act in the Far East, the best thing would be if it were realized how far mistrust, constant rivalry in the policy of force, and sabre rattling can lead," Pantelic stresses. What the public wants in connection with "the shooting down of a passenger airliner with a missile in the Far East," is that "the forebodings of the downing of this passenger plane the day before yesterday, not being the greatest misfortune that can befall us in a world whose parts are watched more and more precisely over gun sights. be resolutely negated," Pantelic concludes.

Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian on 4 September on pages one and two carries a 1,200-word report from Moscow by its recently appointed new permanent correspondent Dusan Pesic. In his report dated 3 September, Pesic notes that Moscow's reaction to the "excitement in the West and especially in Washington in connection with the disappearance of a South Korean passenger plane is very limited, restrained, and measured, but also sufficiently resolute and serves as a warning." Reviewing the Soviet position in this connection as expressed in the first two TASS announcements, the last of which was "issued late last night," Pesic points out that, that according to these announcements, "Moscow quite precisely makes it known that it knows nothing about the South Korean passenger plane which, according to Western claims, disappeared during its New York-Seoul flight." TASS expresses the "regret of the Soviet leaders" concerning the loss of human life in this connection but points out that "the responsibility for that is borne by those who staged this entire situation and does not try to hide the conviction that CIA and the American policy aimed at increasing tension in international relations on the eve of the decisive round of the Geneva negotiations are behind all that," Pesic reports. According to him, Moscow "calmly but energetically rejects the charges made by President Reagan and points out that this is a deliberate act to blacken the Soviet Union in the eyes of international public opinion."

The Soviet public has not been informed in any detail about what is being said and written in the West these days, Pesic says. Nevertheless, "the entire situation is being carefully watched and appraised in Moscow, including among foreign observers, as potentially dangerous for the further development of East-West relations and especially relations between the USSR and the United States," Pesic notes. Proceeding from the favorable impression made by Andropov's recent initiatives in Western Europe, Moscow assesses the attempt to blame the Soviet Union for the disappearance of the South Korean passenger airliner as nothing but "an aspiration to sway public opinion against the USSR and thereby cast a dark shadow on the favorable impression made by the aforementioned initiatives for a more successful course of the Geneva negotiations. The Soviet Union understandably energetically rejects all insinuations in connection with the disappearance of the South Korean airplane and insists on the version of the events published by TASS." Pesic says, concluding this part of his report from Moscow. He further reviews the Soviet press, including the 3 September PRAVDA commentary on the anniversary of the four-power agreement on the status of Berlin, TASS, and press comments on the 38th anniversary of Japan's capitulation in World War II, and the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA article on "The Policy of Warsaw Pact Member-Countries: 'In the Struggle Against the Policy of Imperialist Aggression.'"

FRG LEADERS CARSTENS, GENSCHER CONTINUE VISIT

Spiljak, Carstens Conclude Talks

LD061644 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1128 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- The 2 days of talks between Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, and FRG President Karl Carstens, who is paying an official visit to our country, ended in the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade this morning.

Yesterday, Spiljak and Carstens exchanged views on relations between the two countries and both made the evaluation, it is stressed, that they are developing favorably, that they are stable, and that they are characterized by their comprehensive and dynamic nature.

The president of the SFRY Presidency and the FRG president also expressed their desire for further development of cooperation between the two countries in all the areas, noting that good conditions for this exist.

In Mika Spiljak's and Karl Carstens' estimation relations between the SFRY and the FRG are based on mutual respect, moninterference, equality, and reciprocal advantage. Expression was given to the long-term interest of the two countries in consolidating mutual trust and advancing cooperation on the bilateral and international plane.

The talks today were devoted to current international questions. The positions which were expressed showed an identity of views on many issues. The high-ranking guest in his turn made the assessment that on many problems "similar understanding exists" between the FRG and the SFRY.

The president of the SFRY Presidency set out Yugoslavia's views on the present situation in international relations which he assessed as being complex and difficult because of escalating confrontation and bloc rivalry, the arms race, focal points of crises which are not being extinguished -- in fact new ones are emerging -- delays in the work of international organizations, and because of the crisis in international economic relations.

Mika Spiljak said, however, that despite this difficult situation possibilities exist for it to be overcome through efforts to strengthen the existing process of international negotiations in order to come to an agreement and to resolve burning problems.

In this context he especially pointed out the agreement achieved at the Madrid CSCE meeting.

In his statements during the talks with the FRG president the president of the SFRY Presidency advocated that the dialogue between the developing and the industrially developed countries should be maintained.

The Yugoslav side then pointed out that despite the differences in their international position the two governments can contribute to relaxing international tension through negotiations and by trying to resolve crises, in which context Namibia and the encouragement of global negotiations within the North-South framework were mentioned. In this connection, emphasis was placed on the importance of the initiatives which the Seventh Nonaligned Summit launched in the field of international relations.

In his statement, President Carstens spoke of East-West relations, about the Geneva and Vienna talks and about the FRG Government's interest in the consequences of the division of Europe and of Germany gradually being mitigated. He expressed the interest of the government of his country in developing relations with Eastern Europe.

The high-ranking guest expressed the readiness of the FRG to promote North-South dialogue and to provide support for and assistance to the developing countries.

At the conclusion of their talks Mika Spiljak and Karl Carstens expressed their satisfaction with their exchange of views and stressed their conviction that this exchange will serve as an encouragement to the further development of cooperation between Yugoslavia and the FRG.

Mojsov, Genscher Continue Talks

LD061652 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 6 Sep 83

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, September 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany have pointed out the need to preserve detente and deal with international problems by peaceful means without the use of either force or pressure.

This was stressed by Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Lazar Mojsov and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany Hans-Dietrich Genscher here on Tuesday. They continued their dialogue on specific questions pertaining to international relations and, above all, the situation in Europe.

They discussed in particular changes for successful termination of the European Security and Cooperation Conference (CSCE) in Madrid. The closing meeting of the foreign ministers of the thirty-five countries signatories to the Helsinki accords is due in the Spanish capital from September 7-9.

The two foreign ministers underscored their governments' interest in continuing the CSCE process and holding the scheduled disarmament conference. They also discussed the complex of nuclear and conventional disarmament problems and emphasised that further efforts were essential with a view to safeguarding the existing and starting new dialogues in this crucial area of relations among the European states.

Planinc Receives Carstens, Others

LD061349 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav-West German cooperation and relations were the main topics discussed during the meeting between Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and FRG President Karl Carstens in the Dedinje Palace this morning.

At the beginning of the meeting, which took place in a very cordial and warm atmosphere, the high-ranking guest from Bonn paid tribute to Yugoslavia for its efforts to promote security and peace in Europe and in the world. He particularly acknowledged Yugoslavia's activity in the Nonaligned Movement and at international meetings, stressing also Yugoslavia's role at the CSCE meetings.

Both sides noted that cooperation between Yugoslavia and the FRG is characterized by a stable, all-round, and dynamic development and also by the desire to further consolidate reciprocal relations. Special attention was paid to various aspects of economic relations. The Yugoslav side pointed out the existence of a high-level commodity exchange deficit to Yugoslavia's disadvantage. This deficit represents a serious burden for the development of relations as a whole.

During the meeting, reference was also made to financial cooperation. Both sides stressed the importance of further consolidating such cooperation within the framework of broader economic relations. In this connection the Yugoslav side stressed that financial support, which the FRG had provided for the Yugoslav program of stabilization measures, would have a beneficial effect on the further consolidation of other aspects of cooperation.

Milka Planinc briefed the high-ranking guest on the Yugoslav stance concerning the present crisis in international economic relations and on the economic interdependence of countries. In this context she recalled the efforts which Yugoslavia had invested at the time of the sixth UNCTAD meeting in Belgrade, a meeting whose aim was to consider all the possibilities for more constructive cooperation between industrially developed and developing countries. The view was expressed that a solution to the present economic difficulties assailing the world today could be sought on this basis.

The meeting was also used to brief the FRG president on the current development problems in Yugoslavia and on the basic foundations of the economic stabilization program. It was stressed that the way out of present economic difficulties must be built on further consolidating our country's independence.

The conversation also covered a discussion on the position of Yugoslav workers in the FRG who, without a doubt, represent an important factor in further consolidating relations and cooperation.

President Carstens stressed the contribution which the Yugoslav citizens working in the FRG make to the development of the West German economy and, in so doing, to the development of cooperation between the two countries.

Having noted that economic conditions in the FRG had changed and that certain difficulties had emerged, both sides expressed their agreement and readiness to consider all possible measures taken by the government in Bonn concerning the position of Yugoslav workers in the FRG to be a topic of joint consultation. In this way unilateral measures taken by the FRG, which could have a negative impact on the position of Yugoslav citizens in the country, can be avoided.

At the end of the meeting, the Yugoslav side pointed out its interest in having the works owned by our work organizations in the FRG continue their operations as they represent a significant aspect of Yugoslav-West German relations and cooperation.

The following took part in the Carstens-Planinc meeting for the Yugoslav side; Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary of foreign affairs; Janko Smole, Federal Executive Council member; Dragutin Rozman, SFRY ambassador in Bonn; and others. Participating also for the West German side; Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher; Secretary of State Hans Neusel; the FRG ambassador in Belgrade, Horst Grabert; and others.

Carstens Hosts Formal Dinner

LD062129 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2034 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- Karl Carstens, president of the FRG, who is on an official visit to our country, gave a formal dinner in Belgrade this evening in honor of Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency.

At the dinner, Karl Carstens and Mika Spiljak exchanged toasts appropriate to the occasion. They both stressed once again their desire to develop relations furher and to promote cooperation between the two countries. The guest stressed that there are reasons to look with optimism to the future of German-Yugoslav relations.

The dinner was attended by prominent members of Belgrade's public and cultural life as well as by members of the FRG president's entourage. The dinner took place in a friendly atmosphere.

MOJSOV DEPARTS FOR MADRID CSCE TALKS 6 SEP

LD061619 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, left by plane for Madrid this afternoon. He will take part in the work of the ministerial meeting of 35 countries, signatories of the Helsinki documents. While in Madrid Federal Secretary Lazar Mojsov will have a number of bilateral meetings with heads of diplomacy of other countries. At Belgrade Airport, Lazar Mojsov was seen off by several officials from the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

ZARKOVIC DEPARTS FOR DPRK FOR FESTIVITIES, TALKS

LD061719 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1342 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 6 (TANJUG) -- Vice-President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia Vidoje Zarkovic left here today (Tuesday) for Pyongyang to attend a ceremony marking the 35th anniversary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The visit is taking place at the invitation of the Government of the DPR of Korea and the Workers' Party of Korea. During the four-day stay in Pyongyang Zarkovic and top leaders of the DPR of Korea will discuss the further development of Yugoslav-Korean relations and international topics.

SREBIC RECEIVES VISITING JORDANIAN MINISTER

LD061851 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1608 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, September 6 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Government Vice-President Borislav Srebic today, Tuesday, received Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Minister of Supply Ibrahim Ayyub. Minister Ayyub is heading a Jordanian delegation on a visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Government. In a cordial ensuing talk, it was mutually confirmed that the overall bilateral relations are excellent. Successful development of economic cooperation was established with satisfaction and possibilities for further intensification of trade were pointed to.

ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PROGRAM UNDER DISCUSSION

Central Committee Presidium

LD062204 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1707 GMT 6 Sep 83

[Text] Belgrade, 6 Sep (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed at its session today the current economic situation in the country and the implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program. Top-ranking officials of the organs and organizations in the federation took part in the session. Dragoslav Markovic was in the chair.

The Presidium noted that certain results in the policy of economic stabilization are being achieved in the exceptionally complex and difficult domestic and foreign conditions through the efforts of the working class and working people.

Though these results cannot be disregarded they are not enough to bring about more fundamental changes in socioeconomic development along the stabilization course. Exports to the convertible currency area have increased and the trade and balance of payments deficit is being reduced. Despite numerous difficulties the country's foreign liquidity is being established. There is high increase in agricultural production. Positive results have been achieved in tourism in providing employment, in particular through foreign tourism, and in some other spheres of socioeconomic development. Efforts should be made to extend the positive results and to have them encompass all spheres of economic life.

Though social activity is to a very great extent directed at resolving economic problems, many economic policy tasks are not carried out. Industrial production is below last year's level and the energy situation is unsatisfactory. Disruptions are continuing in the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market, in particular in the supply to the population of some basic foodstuffs, though there has been some improvement in the latter.

Difficulties in the economy's internal liquidity and in the liquidity of banks have also been manifest. The constant rise in inflation, prices, and cost of living above the planned frameworks threatens the standard of living of the working people in particular those with the lowest income. Trends in consumption, in particular in investment and general and joint consumption, still lack the character of stabilization, though certain results are being achieved in this sphere.

The Presidium believes that the implementation of the conclusions of the third, fourth, seventh, and ninth sessions of the LCY Central Committee must be continued with resolve in all organizations of associated labor and institutions of the system, in all structures of society. What is required for the resolution of economic difficulties is full mobilization and involvement of the League of Communists and of all working people in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program. By resolutely implementing the policy of relying on our own forces, the basic direction of resolving the economic problems lies in increasing the productivity of labor, in the better quality of economic activity, in better work, in the commitment of every individual, and in increasing production on qualitative foundations. Ensuring that foreign loans and credits are repaid regularly is a matter of priority. The strengthening of income-based motivation of workers, the pooling of labor and resources, and having a common approach to income is of fundamental significance for the implementation of stabilization tasks. One should insist on all aspects of consumption being reduced to the available material possibilities and agreed frameworks. The unbridled and excessive increase in prices must be most resolutely stopped and anyone increasing prices in this way must be made socially and politically accountable.

Social and self-managing organs must speed up work on finalizing solutions concerning the long-term program of economic stabilization in the field of development, economic policy, and the economic system, a task for which particular responsibiiity is borne by delegate assemblies and their organs. Economic policy in 1984 should be based in its entirety on the solutions defined in the long-term stabilization program and the conditions in which social subjects will carry out economic activity next year should be determined in good time.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium will be fully involved in the efforts to encourage and monitor activities aimed at implementing the long-term stabilization program, in adopting concrete measures and initiating activities in this connection and in analyzing their consequences, in making proposals on how to surmount economic difficulties, and in mobilizing the entire League of Communists and all the subjective forces in society to strive to fulfill the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee and of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

The Presidium underlined the major role played by the public information media in the consistent realization of the tasks of economic stabilization policy.

The Presidium laid stress on the need to tighten up the full personal and collective responsibility of all self-managing, management, and social organs to act and behave in keeping with the established policy and with the long-term economic stabilization program.

Assessing the implementation of the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee, the Presidium decided that an analysis should be carried out of the movement of prices and in particular of any deviations in the established policy of prices and that the measures to be taken in connection with responsibility for these deviations should be established.

The Presidium reached agreement on the themes for the forthcoming sessions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Trade Union Council

LD010927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1341 GMT 31 Aug 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 31 Aug (TANJUG) -- The trade unions must not waver and drag their feet nor allow any delays in carrying out the tasks of economic stabilization. We must do all we can for the immediate mobilization of and for action by all workers in the economy and outside it and search for the way out of economic difficulties through a more rational utilization of capacities and higher production and export. This is how Stojan Stojcevski, president of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia described the place and tasks of the trade unions in realizing the long-term program of economic stabilization. Speaking at today's session of the Council of the Federation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia, Stojcevski summed up trade union tasks as follows: speedier pooling of labor and resources, strengthening ties within the Yugoslav market, more highly stimulative distribution, and better utilization of social resources. The basic task, in addition to all this, according to him, is higher production, especially for export.

Stojcevski said that it is impossible to understand the behavior of a number of organizations of associated labor, that are reluctant to accept credits or are actually avoiding them, are operating below capacity, do not want to introduce more shifts and are trying to find a way out by merely raising their prices.

During the discussion on the trade union organization's plan of work for the realization of the stabilization program, there was criticsm of the proposed document because it is too generalized, repetitive, and verbose. Ivan Puskar said that the document should be more selective and should concentrate on the basic task of ensuring production, and that all the requests to raise prices should be classified as a subversion of the system.

Production, pooling of labor, and resources, distribution, prices, and the standard of living are the basic tasks to which the trade unions should devote themselves in implementing the stabilization program, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stated during the discussion. That is part of the work which belongs to the workers' organization, he said, noting that "no one can do everything", though one has the impression from numerous discussions in various forums -- the SAWP, the League of Communists, delegate assemblies and so forth -- that this is possible.

Markovic did not agree that the worst problems are being experienced in those branches of the economy which are short of raw materials.

He said that data shows that stagnation is at its worst in sectors least dependent on imports, such as the timber industry, the food industry (even after 2 fertile years), and the sphere of nonmetals. This is because the subjective factors failed in places and because, regardless of the awareness of the importance of stabilization, a number of questions have not yet been clarified.

This year's growth in exports, especially to the convertible currency area, Markovic said, shows that even during a difficult year the planned targets can be reached if there is a clear orientation and mobilization. If one takes into account the fact that this balance will be further improved in the last quarter of the year by exports of agricultural produce, one may expect a small balance of payments surplus of about $10 million, he said.

Commenting on the problem of prices, Markovic said that while it is true that price rises are a consequence of disrespect for economic laws they are also due to a lack of preparedness in society to cope with the situation created by the ending of the price freeze. All the social subjects failed in this respect, he said. What were the delegates in the communities for prices doing at the time and what were the League of Communists and the trade unions doing? Are we all going to say yes, as producers, to price rises on the basis of the cost principle, while opposing, as consumers, those who apply that very same principle to themselves? Some clarifications are indispensable in this respect, he said.

Speaking about the recent frequent demands for steps to be taken to establish who is responsible [for failures], Dragoslav Markovic said that this is the number one question of our system. Responsibility, he said, can only be established by consistently applying the law on sanctions, but this should be done by establishing who is responsible for the adoption of decisions and their implementation, and on the basis of strict respect for the open style of work and responsibility for the publicly spoken word. In this respect, the trade unions, like other sociopolitical organizations, should also make a step forward, Markovic said.

Concluding their discussion today, the members of the highest trade union forum agreed that the proposed plan for work should be further expanded without any unnecessary procedure on the basis of the suggestions heard at the session and that it should be immediately passed on to trade union organizations to be used as guidelines for their work.

BANKS, POST OFFICE REPORT SAVINGS DEPOSIT INCREASE

AU291411 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Aug 83 p7

[Summary] -- As of 20 July this year, individual savings deposits in the Yugoslav commercial banks and post office had increased to a total of 948,779,000,000 dinars, 70 percent of which is in foreign exchange funds.

As compared with the end of last year, savings have increased by 29.7 percent, that is, foreign exchange savings have increased by 37.94 and dinar savings by 13.6 percent.

Interest in obtaining bank credits on the basis of sales of foreign exchange has increased and, by 20 July, Yugoslav banks had bought more than $489 million in foreign exchange on this basis.

RIBICIC INTERVIEW ON PERSONAL LIFE, POLITICS

AU301836 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 27 Aug 83 pp 16-18

[Interview given by Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, to Jelka Kusar of Ljubljana DELO and Belgrade NOVOSTI 8 -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Kusar] Your first quality, which one cannot overlook, is your modesty. Although all these years you have held high posts, you live in an apartment house, drive a Golf car, [Volkswagen Rabbit] you have also replaced the official Mercedes car with a Golf, you walk in town unaccompanied, you make your purchases in shops and on the market -- the only thing with which you do not part on your way to the office is a black briefcase (in winter a fur cap).

Ribicic: All you have mentioned does not appear to me as something special, that would distinguish me from most comrades and associates who have been politicians since the national liberation struggle. Everybody arranges his way of life in his own way, and there is little free time when one is fully involved in political life.

I must correct you in that we have not replaced Mercedes cars with Golf cars because of the well-known campaign against the Mercedes, which is truly expensive, but at the same time is also safe, long lasting, and fast, and so the attempts to replace Mercedes cars with other makes have not been successful. Thus, in Belgrade, I still use a black Mercedes. Otherwise, the purchase of this kind of automobile has now been banned because no sociopolitical community has foreign exchange at its disposal. Now is perhaps a good opportunity to introduce throughout Yugoslavia, in all our republics and in the two provinces -- naturally, also in communes -- the use of a domestically produced automobile. This could be partially arranged by law, and partially by a social accord.

However, we must continue to maintain everything that is necessary for a normal functioning of Yugoslavia, its leading political and other organs, while at the same time we must modernize the organization of the state and make it more economical. The security service has progressed much in this respect, although protocols are still modelled after bureaucratic systems.

The Scandinavian states enjoy no smaller reputation because of extremely modest protocolary expenses.

[Kusar] Is politics a profession?

Ribicic: We say that the profession of political worker will die out with the development of self-management. I believe we will be satisfied if we can prevent an increase in the number of professional politicians. For at least 25 years we have written obituaries to the state, yet the state is still very much alive and is even increasing its influence on all levels, ranging from the commune to the federation. Modern society also needs a modern, capable administration. The state's inclusion into a modern progressive course and work on preventing the state from raising itself above the self-managing organized society are more important than the struggle for its abolition.

Today, we all criticize the forum-like work. Yet, if all decision-making were conducted in forums, in the elected organs which, according to the Constitution, are competent for solutions and decision-making, this would already be a great step forward in implementing the program's aims.

To date I have worked predominantly in the executive organs -- internal affairs, the prosecutor's office, the Ljubljana League of Communists, the Executive Council of the republic and the federation, the state's Presidency, and the party Presidium. I principally carried out this work at meetings, by reading a huge pipe of papers in the office, and by carrying out long telephone conversations. The contacts with the "masses" were mostly contacts with the leading political aktivs of a certain place or economic organization, the occasional visits to factories and places have always been organized in such a way that the guest is told all the best and what is in their special interest, although at the same time people are curious and would like to learn something that has not been carried in newspapers. Public speeches at meetings, on the occasion of anniversaries, or when it is necessary to express publicly our protest in connection with developments in the world, our country, or around us are also a contact with the masses. I believe that all this -- and perhaps something else -- is too little for a link between politics and people, too little to feel the pulse and take the temperature of our people's mood, will, and interests.

[Kusar] How do the Slovene politicians in Belgrade live?

Ribicic: Political work creates particular difficulties for those Slovenes whom the delegate grassroots sends to work in the federation. In most cases we Slovenes live separated from our families because our wives cannot obtain employment in the federation. Families do not like to move because everybody counts on being in Belgrade for one term of office at most.

We will have to consider this thoroughly and find out what is better for the community, both as regards to the effectiveness of work as well as to family circumstances, which should not be considered unimportant. A separate life creates circumstances which can be fateful for the life and work of our delegates. In addition, this creates a special kind of a somewhat strange life, a circle of comrades in the Slovene Club, some kind of travelling comradery playing chess and cards, and sometimes also drinking.... Belgrade is a temporary working place for most Slovene cadres, and they live accordingly. This does not apply for most cadres from other republics. Belgrade as an open city is also for this reason a very interesting mosaic and a meeting point of peoples.

[Kusar] When promoting your book "Thinking Aloud" in Koper, you said that you are a minority politician, and twice at that -- first, because you are interested in the national problem, and, second, because with your proposals put forth in the political arena you are in a minority in most cases. Would you like to add something to this?

Ribicic: As regards the first point, I have nothing to add. It was the minority problem that led me to join political life and the party, which was the only one that had a clear national program for the Slovene people, for the Yugoslav community of peoples, and for the problem of minorities, our minorities and those outside our country. At that time, all of us young communists idealized the situation in the Soviet Union.

This appears to me quite understandable even today, for what was involved was the only socialist country which then supported the liberation and anticolonialist movements in the world and which itself needed the support of these plebeian and proletarian movements. The increased danger of fascism had only increased our confidence in the Soviet Union and its power, which was also confirmed in the antifascist struggle. We only later completely grasped the Stalinist, hegemonistic, and great power aspirations and aspirations to be the bloc leader.

As a minority politician, I am greatly affected by the fact that, following so many years of successful functioning, the open border has still not met with proper understanding in the minds of many responsible people of present Yugoslavia.

People understand provisional measures. However, they do not approve if these measures bring along that centralistic and bureaucratic way of thinking which we, together with the late Boris Kraigher, confronted a quarter of a century ago when we were resolving relations on the western border.

The other part is more pessimistic. It means that, as a politician, I really was not very successful. So far, I have not shared the fate of that cock in a Montenegrin village which crowed too early and was then eaten by the family. However, certain actions and statements of mine -- I have made them in conviction that they open up the road to progress -- have met with great disapproval. People usually objected that, holding such a responsible post, I should not have said certain things in such a way. Thus, my political career consists of short statements and long denials, that justify the I look back, I am more ashamed of the denials than of the statements, particularly when life has confirmed the veracity of a statement. Thus, the long-term stabilization program has confirmed the criticism of actions of the former Federal Executive Council. Later I won a somewhat broader scope for maneuvering, although I do not know whether this is now a sign of a new political enlightenment or only a sign of tolerance, saying, let him speak, you know him: He never considers anything to the end. I am personally convinced that for the further healthy development of our community it is necessary that a minority develop at all levels, in every organization and forum; that a sharp confrontation is necessary, not with people, but with arguments, proposals, and counterproposals. Many people do not want to hear anything about Kardelj's pluralism of self-managing interests which is the only one to exceed both the party monopoly and political pluralism.

At the end of my 1-year term of office as president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, my associates, although they did not agree with one or another of my statements, acknowledged my good intentions. I believe that this is a great thing. It means that you do not agree with him, that you sharply clash with him politically, and yet you remain his comrade, you do not start labeling someone, you continue to constructively cooperate with him.

[Kusar] How do you view the negative reaction to your viewpoint?

Ribicic: One of the characteristics of political work is in the fact that the proposals which are really progressive, which could change the situation, do not create a positive mood among people at first. I remember how people reacted to Tito's statement made at the time of economic reform -- a long time ago, I believe at a celebration at Ostrozno -- that people should eat less bread. People's aspirations are to preserve their present way of life. For this reason, by considering only the majority opinion and without good preparation, many reforms can fail, and this also goes for the school reform. This is particularly the case at a time of economic difficulties. For this reason, the question is whether those who try to change the situation, who wage a struggle for something new, for a new way of operation, for stricter conditions in operations and work, enjoy any special popularity. On the other hand, the popularity that someone tries to gain by following the crowd, that he agrees with all people, does not last long. I believe it is necessary to struggle stubbornly and convincingly, and also against the current, although you might not win individual battles. People better appreciate those who wage a struggle, they trust more the one who is consistent all his life, who does not adapt himself to the convenient situation in politics, or is we were in trade -- to a sale of poor goods. I try to be such, although I do not always succeed in this, many times I am short of good arguments because our "revolution university" had not taught its students everything nor thoroughly enough. Still, in this respect we must not also ascribe to this university our weaknesses and bad habits, which we have acquired in the administrative reign or pragmatism and voluntarism.

[Kusar] How do other politicians react when you are sharp and you "sting" when and where you think is necessary?

Ribicic: The individuals are still too sensitive and too quickly personally affected. When at the opening of the Belgrade Book Fair I said -- more in jest than seriously -- that we would be put down in the book of records as the oldest party and state leadership if I were to open this important event for the third time, many people were offended and said that I meant precisely this or that person. Yet, I had no other intention than to say that in all the euphoria over the 1-year term of office in the whirlwind of our cadre policy we are bringing to the surface the same names, that we rejuvenate our institutions too little because, in addition to loyalty to the revolution, professional knowledge is increasingly necessary and the same goes for physical strength because political work also calls for hours and hours of hard, self-sacrificing work; it calls for, to use a sports term, endurance.

[Kusar] Does one need special courage to express an opinion different from the one held by the majority?

Ribicic: I believe that in our self-managing democratic movement in public political life and in the confrontation with hundreds of interests we have made such a step forward in our country it takes no special courage to express or to write down one's opinion even about the most sensitive topic. What is involved is not so much courage, it is more a case of wise judgement as to what the consequences of your statement will be, particularly because people tend also to link one's opinion with the post one holds and with the forum and organization to which one belongs. At the time Tito made his speech in Split [on 6 May 1962], Edvard Kardelj concerned himself most with the societal, economic, social, and moral reasons with which people enthusiastically responded to his famous speech. What is involved is not that people should applaud, or that one should get applause in the Central Committee. People in forums also do not applaud much any more, they also do not boo; we always take decisions only on individual issues. If we want to convince people about a certain thing, about a policy, about an action, about stabilization, then we ourselves must believe in what we say, we must be convinced that this is the road leading forward, a road opening up a real perspective. An idea is great if it is feasible. Self-management must be confirmed in the people's life and work. Of course, one can quickly sink to petty criticism if one does not assume full responsibility for his statements within the League of Communists and in the broad public.

[Kusar] How do you view the fact that you also discuss political problems outside forums, so to say, privately, with friends or with Slovene politicians in Belgrade?

Ribicic: The question deals with the problem of negative "group formations," lobby activity, the creation of links between republics and provinces in advance, and so forth. Some of these tendencies accumulated in our party leadership in the period between the 11th and 12th congresses and this caused us great difficulties at the beginning of the new congress period. Tito's old age, illness, and death also objectively contributed something to the fact that the strivings for a political monopoly of his closest associates at that time had spread: Partially out of concern for the continuity of Tito's road, something that we all understand, and partially also for incomprehensible personal reasons, and this will have to be explained for LCY history, particularly as a lesson for the future. However, there is probably no time for this now because we all have enough other common and more difficult problems. The one quarreling about the past can lose the future, the wise old Winston Churchill used to say. I believe that a group formation is very dangerous and quite alien to our self-managing democracy. In the League of Communists we must group ourselves according to the LCY program. As regards certain tactical questions, there will always be certain minority and majority opinions. In the LCY Central Committee Presidium we have for the greater part succeeded in discussing them according to the socialist purpose and consequences for all Yugoslavia and its stability, and not according to the republics and provinces.

However, I do oppose the fact that every conversation in corridors or a private talk, even with Slovene comrades, should be assessed negatively in advance.

The opinion has recently been created that it would be necessary to prevent every kind of negotiations and even more, decision-making outside forum discussions and decisions. This also is some kind of a new self-managing bureaucratism, a similar extreme as to prescribe a 1-year term of office for all levels and organizations. It is a natural human need to also verify one's standpoint in a free conversation.

For instance, had there been none of those long talks between Kardelj and Kidric after the Cominform Resolution, when the two walked for hours back and forth and pondered many night how to prevent a bureaucratization of the party, how to remove the rust which had eaten the steel of the revolution, how to open new prospects for socialism, how to overcome statism and the party's teamwork with it, if they had not conveyed these talks to Tito, later supplemented them with his suggestions and remarks, had there been none of this and, naturally, also no creative Marxist thinking of many other most responsible associates of Tito at that time, the question is whether we would have found ourselves so quickly on the new party's course, on the preparations for the historic sixth congress, a congress at which the party was renamed the League of Communists, and the people's front was renamed the Socialist Alliance.

The same applies later for the formulation of the new LCY program, which we can put next to Marx's Communist Manifesto, and the same also applies to the new constitution and the transformation of the parliamentary system into a delegate one. It also applies for the current difficult situation. Even in the most intimate mutual human contacts it is possible that much that is new and creatively fresh originates. Just as we must not restrict the thoughts of scientists and artists, we also must not restrict the thoughts of politicians. I must say that at long meetings of forums political thought cannot always come to life because fatique is never a factor of progress. I see a perspective in a synthesis of the individual's free creativity with a well-organized, democratic work of groups, bodies, and forums.

[Kusar] Permit me to turn to another topic, to turn once more to your apartment, which we discussed at the beginning, to your small apartment?

Ribicic: Yes, earlier we had an apartment which was twice as large because we were quite a large family. Now this apartment is sufficiently large for me and Vera [Ribicic's wife], except when all six grandchildren come to visit us. In Belgrade, I have a temporary official apartment. When I retire, and this time is coming up, then my wife and I intend to live predominantly at the coast at Strunjan.

[Kusar] You have said that you have no money, yet we often read or hear about high personal incomes of officials.

Ribicic: You know, people do not believe that our personal incomes are really what is stated in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE. However, in this respect we in Yugoslavia consistently respect the regulations, while the very strict control of the assemblies and the home commune has an insight in the incomes of all employed citizens. Our incomes are such that we cannot live in a grand style, as we say, nonetheless, we live and work in modern conditions which, naturally, must serve the execution of our post. However, bad feeling is caused by privileges linked to the person, and not work and responsibility. We much too slowly remove privileges at all levels.

[Kusar] In conversation you often mention your wife and family. How do you, as a politician, view personal, family, and other problems?

Ribicic: First of all, I am increasingly more convinced that these are important problems not only for the individual, his happiness and work, but for the community which seeks to progress.

The attitude to children, to a happy and healthy childhood, the attitude to older people, the fact that somebody helps them when they can no longer help themselves, the attitude to the family which no one, not even the best organized social care can completely replace, but can greatly help -- all this demonstrates the moral strength of the society if it wants to be humane, human, socialist, if in this society man is truly written with a capital letter; it it is close to the never quite realizable ideal society as a community of only happy individuals.

[Kusar] Do you have in mind also in this connection society's attitude to women, which support three corners of the family house?

Ribic: I believe that in this respect we are still very conservative. Self-management should free new creative and potential capabilities of women, who will soon account for half of the Yugoslav workers. At a SAWP session I said that women are our greatest ally in a mass stabilizing and saving movement of our country. Although we speak about equality, women are much more inclined than men toward rational actions; they predominantly buy goods necessary for life. We men feel the shortage of gasoline for automobiles, while women feel the shortage of soap, medicines, and other necessary products. We should engage a million-strong army of woman fighters for thrift, order, and organized supply, and against disorder, corruption, abuses, and laziness.

Well, you are interested in the wife of an official, a politician. It is interesting that, in this respect, different social system solve differently these problems. In the Western Anglo-American parliamentarism, the wives of politicians, presidents, and deputies are present in the parliamentary boxes, they accompany their husbands in election campaigns, they make statements. In this system, a person who has not settled the family situation cannot count on the political support of voters; the other party could well exploit his weaknesses. In the Eastern socialist countries, the wives of officials live predominantly a withdrawn life; they only appear after their husband's death with memoirs or not at all.

Only the individual women having a special energy and talents assert themselves as heads of parties or governments in the existing systems. Some kind of family rule, some kind of a modern nepotism, can be set up in bureaucratic systems, and this is certainly unhealthy and harmful. For the main we can claim that the woman in our country is definitely insufficiently present in the so-called upper layer of political, economic, scientific, and other life. The Yugoslav People's Army has given us a nice example in this respect.

BRIEFS

OFFSHORE OIL EXPLORATION -- The drilling rig Zagreb I has abandoned drilling for oil at Dugi Otok in the Adriatic and been taken to a location off Mijet, 18 miles southwest of Dubrovnik, where it will drill at a sea depth of 360 meters. The borehole at Dugi Otok has been sealed. Ivan Djetvaj of the Exploration Services of Ina-Naftaplin says that very heavy crude was found at Borehole No 13 at Dugi Otok, and it was not suitable for exploitation. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Aug 83 p 7 AU]

NEW AMBASSADOR TO MALAYSIA -- Belgrade, 2 Sep (TANJUG) -- By decree of the Presidency of the SFRY, Naste Calovski, former head of administration at the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SFRY to Malaysia. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1222 GMT 2 Sep 83 LD]